

Holloway  
denying  
education  
classes to  
inmates



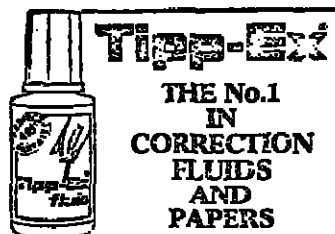
# THE GUARDIAN

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23p

University Of Jordan  
Center of Strategic Studies  
READING ROOM



## Kinnock and PM stand by Ponting attacks

By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister, and the Labour leader, Mr. Neil Kinnock were still locked last night in their battle of wits over the Clive Ponting prosecution, each insisting, with increasing passion, that the other should give way.

At the end of a day of further exchanges of letters, a ruling from the Speaker legitimising Mr. Kinnock's attack on Mrs. Thatcher in the Commons and a significant Government concession on next week's Belgrano debate, the central dispute between the Labour leader and Mrs. Thatcher was unresolved.

Mr. Kinnock insisted on a "full and adequate explanation" of the decision to prosecute Mr. Ponting. Downing Street made clear that Mrs. Thatcher still demanded an apology from Mr. Kinnock for his refusal to accept her assurance that neither she nor Mr. Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, had been involved in the law officers' decision to prosecute.

Mr. David Steel and Mr. David Owen, the Alliance leaders, accused the Labour leader of diverting attention from what they said was the most important issue in the Belgrano affair—the proven misstatements to the House of Commons about the sinking of the cruiser and its aftermath.

Mr. Kinnock, however, was given a warm welcome at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and the Shadow Cabinet is said to have backed his stand unanimously at its meeting last night.

Text of Ponting letters, page 2; Dialogue, page 10; General alarm, page 19; Heseltine wanted prosecution, back page.

His determination was no doubt strengthened by the ruling of the Speaker, Mr. Bernard Weatherill, who refused to accept claims from Conservative MPs that Mr. Kinnock had been guilty of "misleading" the House of Commons in saying he did not believe Mrs. Thatcher's version of how the decision to prosecute was taken.

Mr. Kinnock's charges were described as contemptible by Mr. Heseltine last night. Speaking at a meeting of the Conservative Party, Mr. Heseltine said: "I was not involved until after the matter was referred to the law officers, and I was in no way part of the decision, nor in any way did I influence the decision of the law officers."

He added: "I was not in touch with the law officers as I have left the office at the time in question."

Mr. Heseltine pointed out that he was on holiday when the decision to prosecute was taken last summer.

In the hectic negotiations which went on among the parties during the day the Government acceded to demands from Labour and Alliance leaders that next week's debate be held on a specific Government motion which is open to amendment.

However, both Mr. Kinnock and Mr. Owen strongly attacked the apparent intention of Mrs. Thatcher to refrain from speaking in the debate. In a letter to Downing Street, Mr. Owen said in a debate on such a subject in which she did not take part would devalue the Commons.

Three letters arrived on Mrs. Thatcher's desk last night.

## Demo halts Heseltine

By a Staff Reporter

The Defence Secretary, Mr. Michael Heseltine was prevented from speaking at Strathclyde University yesterday by a student demonstration.

Mr. Heseltine, who was due to speak at the university, was faced by a barrage of eggs and stones when he arrived at Glasgow University last night.

Strathclyde about 200 protesters blocked corridors leading to the debating chamber in the university's student union building, and kept up a chant of "Keep him out, keep him out."

Police advised Mr. Heseltine that it was impossible to gain access to the building.

As he left, the Defence Secretary described the protesters as "an unrepresentative minority."

He added: "It is fundamental to the freedom of speech—typical of what Mr. Kinnock's Britain would be like."

The President of the National Union of Students, Mr. Phil Woolas, condemned the demonstration as a disgrace.

Students should lock ministers in debate and argument, not off the campus," he said.

## Pensioners bear brunt of plan to save £2 bn on subsidies

# 4 million face cut in homes benefit

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

Four million people—more than half of them pensioners—are to face benefit cuts of between £1 and £20 a week under Government proposals to halve the cost of its housing benefit scheme.

Proposals before Mr. Norman Fowler, the Social Security Secretary, involve saving £2 billion a year in subsidies to cover rent and rates to every body above a new poverty line which ministers are to set.

Mr. Fowler is also planning to stop 250,000 people receiving supplementary benefit to cover mortgage repayments. They would be asked to renegotiate their loans with their building societies.

He also plans to curb future council rent rises—either by imposing a ceiling on annual rises or by reducing Department of Health and Social Security reimbursements to councils who charge rents to people on housing benefit which are judged to be "too high."

The proposals, which are expected to go to a cabinet sub-committee for endorsement, follow an unpublished inquiry by Mr. Jeremy Rowe, the former chairman of London Brick Company.

The inquiry, in part at Mr. Rowe's own instigation, was published in the spring.

The housing benefit system now covers one in three of the population and has always been a potential target for cuts.

Mr. Rowe, who chaired an independent inquiry into the housing benefit system, said: "The proposals are just plain daft, totally unrealistic and would not be entertained by us."

Our authorities have not

cuts. It has caused ministers severe problems since it was introduced.

Proposals based on the Rowe inquiry would use the present complicated taper system to effect the cuts. Under the system entitlement is at present reduced by 25p in the pound for rent and 5p in the pound for rates.

In 1983 the taper was 17p in the pound. Now it is proposed to raise the rent taper gradually to 35p, then 40p—until all above a new guaranteed minimum income level lose their entitlement.

Occupational pensioners will be hardest hit by the plan. Some 2.7 million at present receive help with rent and rates and all are scheduled to lose this help. Another 1.3 million recipients at risk are all low-paid families or single parents.

The cuts will be phased in and will be accompanied by some concessions in other areas.

At the start basic supplementary benefit level will be raised, with one level for families and another for pensioners. This will mean that some of the poorest housing benefit claimants will continue to receive help.

Ministers—especially Mr. Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor—will also argue that the cuts can find a rise in the thresholds— which would give the low-paid more cash with which to pay higher rent and rates.

None of the proposals brought strong reaction last night from housing pressure groups, local authorities and professional organisations.

Mr. Nick Raynsford, director of the London Housing Aid Centre, said that if correct, the proposals would mean "the biggest dismantling of the welfare state for millions of people."

Some stand to lose as much as £20 a week. The whole scheme is a recipe for disaster—aimed at causing greater rent arrears, and more homelessness."

Mr. Ted Cattle, under-secretary for housing for the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said: "The proposals are just plain daft, totally unrealistic and would not be entertained by us."

Jeremy Rowe—chaired independent inquiry

Turn to back page, col. 7

## Civil service unions fear promotion bar

By Richard Norton-Taylor

The Government is considering a proposal to deny promotion to civil servants who take part in industrial action.

Alarmed by the proposal, Civil Service union leaders said yesterday that they could not believe that the Government could adopt such a provocative measure.

They are to have talks today about the proposal with Mr. Peter Kemp, deputy secretary of the Treasury responsible for industrial relations in the Civil Service.

The suggestion that senior officials should be warned of the consequences of taking industrial action has been made before by permanent secretaries who head Whitehall ministries as well as by Sir Robert Armstrong, head of the Home Civil Service and Secretary to the Cabinet.

Last year Sir Robert told

the First Division Association, which represents about 8,000 senior Whitehall officials, that industrial action "cannot be excluded as a factor to be taken into consideration by those who aspired to become managers in the Civil Service."

A few months later he qualified this by saying that industrial action was unlikely to be "an overriding factor in more than a handful" of promotions.

But this revised approach was opposed by some permanent secretaries and ministers.

There is growing resentment in the Civil Service over pay and conditions and some permanent secretaries want the warnings to apply to all middle-ranks as well as senior officials, but especially those in the Department of Health and Social Security and the Inland Revenue.

Last year Sir Robert told

# US-Soviet talks on Afghanistan

From Alex Brummer in Washington

THE US expects to discuss the East-Soviet security during high level regional talks with the Soviet Union in Vienna on Tuesday, American officials said yesterday.

The talks between the US Assistant Secretary of State for the Near-East, Mr. Richard Murphy, and his Russian counterpart, Mr. Vladimir Polyakov, represent an important step forward in US-Soviet efforts to begin a dialogue over a range of issues from regional disputes to trade.

However, the US still continues to have serious problems with Moscow's human rights behaviour and sharply castigates the Kremlin for its cuts in Jewish emigration to Israel and

rising anti-Semitism as propaganda by the anti-Zionist committee of the Soviet public in the State Department Report issued yesterday.

The surprise at the Vienna talks is the Soviet Union's apparent willingness to talk about Afghanistan. When the Middle East regional talks were first reported by The Guardian, after January's Geneva meetings on arms control, American officials seemed highly doubtful that the Russians would be willing to countenance such discussions.

However, a senior State Department official suggested yesterday that the Russians may have changed their minds as a result of disclosures within America of the extensive US covert aid now being funnelled to the Afghan rebels, via Pakistan and President Reagan's strong statement about supporting freedom fighters who "defy Soviet-supported aggression" in Afghanistan.

If the talks were to make progress they would represent a tentative return to the kind of contact between the superpowers in the height of détente which ended with the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in December, 1979.

But the State Department officials yesterday played down the two-day meeting.

"These talks are not to be seen as negotiations but an exchange of views" to help avoid "misunderstanding and reduce the potential risk of confrontation," a spokesman said.

The Americans are expected to deal warily with the central issue of the Palestinians during the talks because of Israeli concern and longstanding opposition within the US to giving the Russians any official role in Middle East peace talks. The US will strongly reject a full scale conference on the Middle East.

Discussion on problems in the Gulf conflict, with both sides apparently anxious that it should not escalate. The US is also anxious that the southern Lebanon should not turn into a blood-bath when Israel completes its withdrawal.

There is also, apparently, American concern about Russian advanced arms and missile supplies to radical Arab regimes, such as Syria. Although the Russians will presumably counter by reminding the US of President Reagan's renewed commitment to maintain Israel's military superiority over its Arab neighbours.

The main purpose of the US on the Afghanistan issue, is to interest the Russians in a negotiating process which would end the occupation by an estimated 115,000 Russian troops.

One has to relate the view in Moscow that President Reagan is firmly in the saddle for another four years to their willingness to change policy on Afghanistan talks," one US official said yesterday. The Russians, for their part, would want to talk about alleged US covert aid to the rebels, US officials speculated.

## Runcie plea for tolerant Church

From Martyn Halsall, Churches Correspondent

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, yesterday attempted to defuse the Church's most divisive theological row for 20 years with a mild rebuke to the controversial Bishop of Durham and an appeal to Anglicans for doctrinal tolerance.

Many of the 20 speakers in a four-hour debate at the General Synod, the Church of England's parliament, on the nature of Christian belief, supported his emphasis of the need for a "broad church."

But one of the Bishop of Durham's leading critics challenged the House of Bishops to admit that Dr. David Jenkins's conversion was wrong or at least growing distant about his Anglican and even orthodox Christians.

Dr. Jenkins did not attempt to speak. He is believed to

Sketch 'more pictures', page 4; Leader, comment, page 14.

have been in touch with Dr. Jenkins about his conversion and advised to listen rather than participate.

But the "Jenkins affair," which began when the former professor of theology at Leeds University broadcast doubts about the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection, appears likely to change the way the Church of England deals with theology.

Its Doctrine Commission is to prepare more short-term reports on immediate theological issues for submission to the House of Bishops and Dr. Runcie is eager for the House to spend more time discussing doctrinal matters and less on administrative issues.

There was no vote on Dr. Jenkins's views yesterday, and the 53 bishops were simply requested to "reflect" on the debate and report back to the Synod.

Some 30 people packed the public galleries for the debate in which 65 of the 550 Synod members had indicated a wish to participate.

Dr. Runcie was quick to reassert the Church's traditional, less controversial teaching role.

He said: "Even though the entire course of church history has been marked by controversy on issues great and small, the Church is still not a debating society but the people of God."

Recent theological controversies were not new, but "a nerve has been touched and exposed with painful effect."

Dr. Runcie said that a bishop was both guardian and interpreter of tradition and his conservative imposed on him a certain "conservative responsibility."

"He will of course take advice from theologians and others, but if he is to be true to his vocation the

Turn to back page, col. 8



SYNOD DIALOGUE: The Bishop of Durham (front, left), exchanging views with the Bishop of Wolverhampton during yesterday's General Synod debate. Picture by Garry Weaser

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Cruise base curb

A NEW bye-law being drafted for Holesworth cruise missile site will permit police and troops to arrest trespassers without warrant, and to confiscate their property. Page 19; Chapel 'at risk', page 2

### Police exodus

SENIOUR police officers are leaving forces because of fears that their retirement lump sums will be taxed, says the Police Federation. Page 2.

### Valentines

LOVE blooms eternally for Hedgehog, Woolly Rabbit, and many others. Guardian Valentines, pages 20-22.

### Bomb charges

TWO Irishmen were accused at the Old Bailey yesterday of taking part in a London IRA bombing campaign in which three people were killed. Page 2.

### 3,800 jobs axed

HEINZ and British Shipbuilders axed a total of 3,800 jobs yesterday. Government figures showed a 3.3 per cent growth in manufacturing output last year. Reports, page 24.

### The weather

CONTINUING very cold. Details, back page.

### THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE

Austria	25.00	100.00
Belgium	25.00	100.00
Denmark	25.00	100.00
France	25.00	100.00
Germany	25.00	100.00
Italy	25.00	100.00
Netherlands	25.00	100.00
Spain	25.00	100.00
Sweden	25.00	100.00
Switzerland	25.00	100.00

## S. Wales miners drop peace hint

By Patrick Wintour and Paul Royland

Miners leaders are under renewed pressure to produce signs of progress towards a negotiated settlement after a Welsh miners' delegate conference called yesterday for the national delegate conference to "discuss all aspects of the strike."

Mr. Emlyn Williams, the president of the South Wales area of the National Union of Mineworkers stressed that his area was making no demands on such a conference, but the area is clearly desperate for some signs of a fresh initiative.

Talks on Tuesday between Mr. Norman Willis the TUC general secretary and the National Coal Board chairman Mr. Ian MacGregor made some progress towards setting a sub-

stantive agenda for negotiations between the NUM and the NCB, according to miners' leaders. But the pace of the talks has been slowed by a family.

The NUM national executive will discuss the South Wales call next Thursday. Some NUM

Police escort Yorkshire coal lorries, page 3; Leader comment, page 14

leaders hope that by then it will be possible to put a detailed peace formula to the executive, based on the talks between the TUC and the NCB.

The NUM leadership believes that the NCB is beginning to accept that it cannot win the strike exclusively on its own terms simply by waiting for the return to work to

grow. The number returning to work for the first time yesterday was only 240, compared with 307 on last Wednesday's day shift.

Four leaders of the deputies union, Nacods yesterday had a 90-minute meeting at the Commons with the Energy Secretary, Mr. Peter Walker and the coal minister, Mr. David Hunt. Nacods are pressing the Government to encourage negotiations to resume with the NUM, without preconditions.

Mr. Walker has insisted that the issue of uneconomic pits must be on the agenda for any talks with the NUM. Nacods believes its own agreement, introducing a third party appeals body over pit closures and investment would be undermined if the NUM was forced to accept that uneconomic pits

Turn to back page, col. 4

## War book's accolades

By our Arts Staff

The £4,000 W. H. Smith award, one of the three big British book prizes, has been won by David Hughes with his novel, The Pork Butcher.

The Pork Butcher was also selected today by Max Hastings, Professor Norman Stone and Jill Neville as one of the Best of the Year. The list of 20 best books about war.

The others in the list are J.G. Ballard's Empire of the Sun (last year's winner of the Guardian Fiction prize), Elizabeth Bowen's The Heat of the Day, Mikhail Bulgakov's The White Guard, Winston Churchill's My Early Life, James Fenton's Memories of War, Nicholas Gage's Elan, Robert Graves's Goodbye to All That, Graham Greene's The Quiet American.

Jaroslav Hajek's The Good Soldier Svejk, Joseph Heller's Catch-22, Susan Hill's Strange Meeting, John Keegan's The Face of Battle, Cecil Lewis's Sagittarius Rising, Nicholas Monserrat's The Cruel Sea, Eric Newby's Love and War in the Apennines, Wilfred Owen's collected poems, Siegfried Sassoon's Complete Memoirs of George Sherston, A.J.P. Taylor's Origins of the Second World War, and Evelyn Waugh's Sword of Honour Trilogy.

David Hughes profile, page 12

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Education Guardian will appear in tomorrow's newspaper.

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## Senior police 'quit to avoid tax risk'

By David Hearst  
SENIOR police officers are resigning because they fear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nigel Lawson, will tax lump sums they receive as retirement benefits.

The Police Federation said yesterday.

No national figures were available but the federation, which represents officers up to the rank of chief inspector, said that they amounted to an exodus.

Eight out of Staffordshire's nine chief superintendents have left in the last year and Cheshire, which regards itself as a typical county police force, has lost 35 officers, including five chief superintendents, since September.

A federation spokesman said officers were being panicked into taking retirement before the Chancellor's budget. They were ignoring Mr. Lawson's assurance in November that legislation would not be retrospective.

The tax would apply to occupation-related pension schemes and would apply to all civil servants. However, it would hit police officers hardest as they can convert one quarter of their pension into a lump sum, which is calculated on length of service and their final year's salary.

Some senior officers who have given 30 years' service can expect payments of up to £50,000.

Miss Iris Moseley, vice-chairman of Staffordshire County Council's police committee, said: "I am seriously concerned that a lot of young officers are being given responsible posts a year before they are ready for them."

Miss Moseley who said that the force's deputy chief constable, Mr. Robert O'Hanlon, was also retiring, claimed that Staffordshire was 200 officers under its strength of 2,100. A spokesman for Staffordshire police said that five of the eight chief superintendents had been replaced.

Colin Brown adds: Mr. Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said last night that the Metropolitan Police would have to retain public confidence to avoid being brought under the control of London councils.

People would not tolerate attempts to impose ideological objectives on the police under the guise of greater accountability, he told a Conservative meeting at Queen Mary's College, London.

The strongest argument for the Home Secretary continuing to act as the police authority for London was that he could provide stability and support for the police.

But the police themselves would be the first to recognise that public support must be won and kept rather than taken for granted. This means giving priority to tackling crimes which cause most public concern.

He listed drug abuse, vandalism and racial attacks among the priorities but said the Commissioner, Sir Kenneth Newman, planned to reorganise the force this year to ensure that key decisions about policing were made as close as possible to communities.

Fingerprints at explosives cache link with London terror, says prosecution

## Two accused of IRA bomb murders



The coach carrying Irish Guardsmen which was shattered by a bomb outside Chelsea Barracks, London, in October 1981

Two Irishmen were accused at the Old Bailey yesterday of taking part in a month-long IRA bombing campaign in London in which three people were killed and many others injured.

Thomas Quigley, and Paul Kavanagh, both 29, accused of three murders, were part of a Provisional IRA unit which carried out the bombings in October and November 1981, said Mr. Roy Amlot, prosecuting.

He said that in the 1981 campaign the unit had: Exploded a remote control bomb which killed two civilians outside Chelsea Barracks on October 10.

Blasted the bomb which killed explosives expert Mr. Kenneth Howarth in a Wimpy Bar in Oxford Street on October 26.

Planted a car bomb which nearly killed Sir Stuart Pringle, commandant-general of the Royal Marines on October 17.

Planted bombs which exploded at the home of the Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers, on November 13.

Mr. Amlot said the two men's fingerprints were discovered on a huge cache of explosives, firearms and bomb-making equipment, discovered in woodland near Pangbourne, Oxfordshire, by forestry workers.

Quigley, of Glenalea Road, Belfast and Kavanagh of no fixed address, pleaded not guilty between them to a total of 10 charges, including three of murder.

Mr. Amlot told the jury: "In October and November, 1981, four bombs exploded in London."

"On October 10 a bomb inside a parked van was detonated by remote control as a coach containing Irish Guardsmen drove past in Ebury Bridge Road, on its way to the Chelsea Barracks."

"Two people were killed, and many injured."

On October 17, 1981, an attempt was made on the life of Sir Stuart. A bomb was attached to his car outside his home in Dulwich. "A bomb

exploded as he drove off, causing injuries so severe that the was fortunate to survive."

"On October 26, two bombs were placed in buildings in Oxford Street, one in a Wimpy Bar, and the other in Debenhams," said Mr. Amlot.

"Mr. Howarth, who was an explosives officer, was blown up as he attempted to defuse the first one. It had an anti-handling device built into it."

On November 13, two bombs went off outside the Wimbledon home of Sir Michael Havers.

"Fortunately, Sir Michael and his wife were away from home. Otherwise, it is probable

they both would have been killed," said Mr. Amlot.

The explosives cache was found at Pangbourne in October, 1983, he said. "There is ample evidence to link that cache with the explosions in 1981."

The two men are accused of the murder of Mrs. Nora Field, aged 59, and John Breslin, 18, who died after the blast outside Chelsea Barracks, and of Mr. Howarth.

They are also accused of attempting to murder Sir Stuart Pringle. Additionally, they are charged with doing an act with intent to cause an explosion at Debenhams in Oxford Street, and causing an explosion at

the home of the Attorney-General.

Quigley and Kavanagh are further alleged to have had explosive substances with intent to endanger life or cause serious injury to property between August 7, 1981 and October 27, 1983, and to have had firearms and ammunition, including an Armalite rifle and a sub-machine gun, with intent to endanger life, between those dates.

Kavanagh alone is accused of having explosive substances between October 1, 1983, and January 25, 1984, with intent to endanger life or cause serious damage to property, and having firearms and ammunition, including an Armalite rifle and two sub-machine guns between those dates.

The Pangbourne cache included detonating devices and 112lb of high explosives manufactured by a firm in Ireland and "significantly wrapped in newspaper dated September and October 1981," said Mr. Amlot.

Quigley's fingerprints were found on documents, a transistor and a wire. Kavanagh's were found on documents and a carrier bag containing incendiary devices, he added.

Mr. Amlot said the bombing at the home of the Attorney-General "demonstrates the persistence of the Provisional IRA."

The trial continues today.

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the home of the Attorney-General.

Quigley and Kavanagh are further alleged to have had explosive substances with intent to endanger life or cause serious injury to property between August 7, 1981 and October 27, 1983, and to have had firearms and ammunition, including an Armalite rifle and a sub-machine gun, with intent to endanger life, between those dates.

Kavanagh alone is accused of having explosive substances between October 1, 1983, and January 25, 1984, with intent to endanger life or cause serious damage to property, and having firearms and ammunition, including an Armalite rifle and two sub-machine guns between those dates.

The Pangbourne cache included detonating devices and 112lb of high explosives manufactured by a firm in Ireland and "significantly wrapped in newspaper dated September and October 1981," said Mr. Amlot.

Quigley's fingerprints were found on documents, a transistor and a wire. Kavanagh's were found on documents and a carrier bag containing incendiary devices, he added.

Mr. Amlot said the bombing at the home of the Attorney-General "demonstrates the persistence of the Provisional IRA."

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they both would have been killed," said Mr. Amlot.

The explosives cache was found at Pangbourne in October, 1983, he said. "There is ample evidence to link that cache with the explosions in 1981."

The two men are accused of the murder of Mrs. Nora Field, aged 59, and John Breslin, 18, who died after the blast outside Chelsea Barracks, and of Mr. Howarth.

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## Fowler warns of benefit cuts in shake-up for social security

By Colin Brown, Political Staff

The Social Services Secretary yesterday warned that his social security review would mean some recipients losing benefit.

Mr. Norman Fowler who is due to publish a green paper after Easter, said his firm would be a "radical but sensible reform" of the social security system.

In his first major speech since completing the review, he told a press gallery lunch at the Commons that he had not spent the past 12 months looking for ways to defend the status quo.

"We have seen quite clearly that fundamental change is needed and is indeed long overdue but going in for such fundamental reform is not an easy option," he said.

"People tend to want to have their cake and eat it. They want simplicity but they would still like every individual benefit or entitlement to continue. That is impossible."

"If you want better targeting, that must mean more for some people, but relatively less for others. There is no way that anything can be changed if every individual entitlement is to be left the same."

The review covers four aspects of social security provisions — pensions, housing benefit, children and the young, and supplementary benefit.

It is understood that the state earning related pension could be abolished because of the cost, and that some single benefits such as the Christmas bonus and heating allowances could be scrapped.

Mr. Fowler, who has spent some time at Wilton House, near Brighton, Sussex, with his senior advisers, said that the system was so complex it was dangerous of becoming impossible to operate. A fundamental reshaping was needed, not a tinkering at the edges.

He suggested that in updating the Beveridge report, Beveridge himself may not have

recognised the present system of social security payments. "He did not want the state to crowd out personal provision or stifle individual effort," said Mr. Fowler.

One of the aims of the review would be to target help more effectively. He suggested that poverty needed to be redefined. The present rules meant that if the supplementary benefit level was increased, more people were defined as poor.

Changes were also needed in the balance between different groups. He said the rapid increase in the number of one-parent families had posed new and serious problems. He was also concerned about poor families with children.

He said "I confidently expect that when the proposals are published, I shall find many people agreeing with me that reform was necessary, but indicating, in this or that particular field



## Dublin expects to win condom battle

From Joe Joyce in Dublin

The Irish Government appears confident that legislation to make contraceptives more freely available will be passed despite strong opposition both inside Parliament and from the Roman Catholic church.

The prime minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, knows he can afford as many as six defections from his own party because of the probable support for the bill of the two-member Workers' Party and at least one independent member.

Private meetings of the governing parties, Fine Gael and Labour, indicated yesterday that the bill could be in difficulty.

Two Fine Gael backbenchers have already said they would oppose it and face automatic expulsion from their parliamentary party. Several others are known to be wavering.

Two Labour Party deputies also told their colleagues that they had serious reservations. Fine Gael and Labour are enforcing a three-line whip, and none of the parties is allowing members a free vote.

The government won the first round of the debate yesterday when it forced through its plan to open the debate today. Fianna Fail wanted it put off for another week on the grounds that it had not had adequate time to consider the three-section bill published last week.

Mr Charles Haughey, said: "It is irresponsible to throw the national community into the kind of acrimonious and divisive debate that is bound to follow."

Mr Sean Barrett, the government chief whip, accused Mr Haughey of trying to delay the bill to increase outside pressures on deputies. The sooner the debate started, the better politicians could avoid "the scare tactics" employed outside parliament, he said.

The bill would lift existing restrictions which seek to limit contraceptives to married couples and require a doctor's prescription for non-medical devices like condoms.

It would make condoms available to everyone over 18, but limit their distribution to chemists, hospitals, and family planning clinics.

Church spokesmen have depicted the debate as a "moral crossroads" for Irish society. The Archbishop of Dublin, Dr Kevin McNamara, has told Catholic politicians: "The teaching authority of the Church cannot be treated by any Catholic as if it were just another opinion."

Dr Jeremiah Newman, Archbishop of Limerick, said Catholic politicians had a duty to follow the Church's guidance where the interests of Church and state overlapped.

Fianna Fail is determined to keep the debate going so that government backbenchers will feel all the pressures that the Church and its support groups can apply.

## Closure fails to shake Fife resolve

By Peter Hetherington

ABOUT 2,300 miners in Fife are still on strike a year after walking out in protest at the downgrading of a pit engineer after frequent battles with a management they had labelled repressive and dictatorial.

The men at Seaford and Frances collieries face an uncertain future after devastating fires in both pits this month.

Frances colliery has now closed with a loss of 500 jobs, while a further 300 will be made redundant with the abandonment of the largest coalface at Seaford.

The miners may be in little mood to celebrate the first anniversary of the stoppage, long ago submerged by the national dispute, but they remain determined and surprisingly cheerful despite the dire circumstances.

There is deep loyalty to the National Union of Mineworkers and a continuing tradition of discipline in a county where the Communist Party retains a strong industrial influence.

More nuclear power and oil has been used in the South-east and Yorkshire power stations are being used at peak times. It is thought that a record output of 46,000 megawatts on January 27 due to the cold spell caused strains on the power system.

A CEBG spokesman said coal supplies for power stations had continued throughout the dispute. "We are not discussing what we are getting from individual pits."

Mr John Nielsen, NUM delegate at Seaford, said: "He keeps the men away because they know what to expect if they return. We once had a good relationship with management but now they just want to turn the clock back to the bad old days."

The Fife strike began on February 13, 1984, over a seemingly trivial issue, the alleged victimisation of an engineer.

The man at the centre of the dispute is now said to be back at work. A "super-strike" according to one strike committee member.

"Unbelievable, isn't it?" lamented Mr Willie Clark, the NUM branch chairman at Seaford, who is also a Communist member of Fife regional council.

Over the year, about 130 men have left the industry—some have taken early retirement, found other jobs or emigrated—while several have died from a variety of causes.

"There's been one suicide, one road accident and possibly three or four more deaths," says Mr John Nielsen, who has worked at Seaford for 19 years and is a member of the 10-strong strike committee. Several marriages have also broken up.

Tony Stevens, another member of the committee, has managed to support his wife—who qualifies for invalidity benefit—and three children on £30 a week.

Now that the Frances colliery—a profitable outlet before the strike—has been closed, the local NUM is mounting a campaign to save the larger Seaford undersea colliery which is also in danger.

The board says that without the most productive face, abandoned last week, it will no longer be "viable."

Willie Clark said: "This is the harshest coal board management in the whole of Britain. Our resolve is as strong as ever."

## Police escort first lorry-loads of coal from two collieries

By Malcolm Pithers

Lorries with police escorts took coal from two Yorkshire collieries in a secret operation before dawn yesterday.

The more than 1,000 tonnes for the Central Electricity Generating Board was the first from the large stocks at Silverwood and Thurcroft, near Rotherham, since the miners' strike started.

Lorry drivers, some wearing crash helmets, ignored Silverwood's six official pickets and about 50 other miners opposite the pit entrance. The lorries were loaded and escorted to Cottam power station in the CEBG's Trent Valley area, Nottinghamshire.

The operation was repeated at Thurcroft and it is thought that movements will continue for as long as the CEBG wants to accept the coal.

The movement from two pits which are not producing coal discredited and doubts that the CEBG wants to replenish stocks in Trent Valley power stations. Coal has been moved from Manton and from Wistow, in the Selby coalfield, where coal is being produced.

Stocks at the three main power stations in Yorkshire, Drax A, Eggborough and Ferrybridge C, are thought to be much lower than the CEBG would like. However, at the moment the board is not likely to attempt any movement of coal into them from Yorkshire pits.

More nuclear power and oil has been used in the South-east and Yorkshire power stations are being used at peak times. It is thought that a record output of 46,000 megawatts on January 27 due to the cold spell caused strains on the power system.

A CEBG spokesman said coal supplies for power stations had continued throughout the dispute. "We are not discussing what we are getting from individual pits."

Mr Derek France, NUM delegate at Silverwood, said: "They're getting desperate. If they'll burn this they'll take anything." He said that the coal was unusable but the NCB denied this.

Chief Superintendent John Nesbitt, who was in charge of the police operation, said lorries would move in and out of the colliery daily.



STOCK ANSWER: Police and striking miners face each other outside Silverwood colliery as a lorry shifts coal from stocks for the first time since the dispute started. Picture by Don McPhee

## Yorkshire NUM bows to court on picket curb

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

The Yorkshire miners' union executive decided yesterday to call off mass picketing at 11 pits in the coalfield in compliance with a High Court ruling.

The move was prompted partly by the decision of the South Wales area executive to appeal over an identical order covering five pits which was made against the Welsh union by Mr Justice Scott on Monday. The Yorkshire union also feared contempt fines and the possible appointment of a receiver to run the union.

Lawyers for the working Yorkshire miners who won the injunction against their area union on Tuesday had said they would start contempt proceedings tomorrow afternoon if pickets had not been restricted to a maximum of six at each pit by then.

At 10 of the 11 collieries, pickets exceeded six yesterday with as many as 100 outside Doncaster pits.

The Yorkshire area president, Mr Jack Taylor, said last night: "We shall comply with the constraints of the courts. We are calling on all our members to reaffirm their commitments in this dispute until we reach a successful negotiated settlement."

Mr Taylor attacked the ruling, saying: "I think this is taking away a trade union right that has always been—a law has been made to deprive us of that right."

The Yorkshire executive decision will be put to the union's delegate conference today. The injunction ordered the area union "not to incite, procure, assist, encourage or organise members of the union or others to congregate at or near the entrance of a colliery otherwise than in numbers not exceeding six."

Throughout the dispute four strike centres in Yorkshire have been responsible for displaying pickets, but strikers have increasingly picketed their own colliery with the decline in mass picketing.

Making the order against South Wales, Mr Justice Scott made it clear that he expected the union leadership to communicate the order's terms to branches and to discipline officials that disobeyed.

The injunctions do not order the area unions to discourage or prevent more than six pickets gathering. The area unions are likely to claim they have no power to stop men gathering spontaneously at their own pit to picket.

The injunctions were granted on the grounds that excessive numbers at pit gates represented a civil wrong of unreasonable harassment, a development of the long standing law of nuisance.

The judge's ruling of a maximum of six pickets follows the advice given in the Department of Employment's code on picketing issued in 1959. The code does not have statutory authority.

It is believed to be the first time that a court has restricted the number of pickets to a specific figure, although the courts have ruled before that the police have the discretionary power to limit pickets.

Lawyers acting for the South Wales union were particularly disturbed that the judge refused to distinguish between pickets and the demonstrators allowed behind police lines away from the entrance. The judge said the demonstrators were also pickets.

Leader comment, page 14

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Too many operations, says health authority

## Heart unit faces closure as patients 'near death'

By Andrew Velich, Medical Correspondent

Health officials are trying to close a leading heart unit for six weeks because its surgeons are treating too many patients, it was revealed yesterday.

More than 160 adults and babies are waiting for open heart surgery at Guy's Hospital, London. Many have been queuing for months and without an operation are expected to die within the year.

However, Lewisham and north Southwark health authority calculates that the surgeons will exceed their annual quota by 31 operations if they carry on at their present rate.

The authority, one of the worst affected by government health cuts, cannot afford to pay for the extra patients so it has decided that the unit must close until next year's funds arrive on April 1. The extra operations would cost an estimated £50,000 to £130,000.

It has agreed that private patients may still be treated because the income helps to

fund treatment for National Health Service patients.

The Guy's surgeons are to meet officials from South-east Thames regional health authority on Tuesday in a last attempt to carry on working.

Patients will die if it closes because the other local cardiac surgery units — St Thomas's, King's and the Brook for adults, Great Ormond Street and the Brompton for babies — are all full, officials will be told.

The adult cardiothoracic unit at Guy's, headed by the consultant surgeon Mr Alan Yates, treated 712 patients last year and had planned to operate on more than 50 next month, say health authority figures. Mr Yates's patients have coronary artery disease and most are given bypass grafts.

Patients deemed to need urgent treatment — those otherwise likely to die within a year — already have to wait three to four months for an operation. Non-urgent cases — such as those with chest pain — are waiting eight months.

The baby unit, led by the head of paediatric cardiology at Guy's, Professor Michael Tynan, treated 73 babies last year and had planned to operate on at least three next month. They are all fewer than four weeks old and have congenital defects such as holes in the heart. It is a national centre for neonatal cardiothoracic surgery.

Mr Alan Barrett, the vice-chairman of Lewisham district health authority, said: "It is a disgusting business. We have been told by our officials that patients will die if the unit closes. If we had the money we could perform another 100 operations."

"But the Government is reducing our funds every year. We are asking the regional authority to approve the temporary closure of the cardiac unit for six weeks."

A regional health authority spokesman yesterday declined to say what arrangements had been made to treat patients who will be turned away if the Guy's unit closes.

## An accused without a trial



David McKie takes time off from Parliament to see how the General Synod tackles the problem of Bishop Jenkins's comments on the virgin birth

"LET US recognise from the start," said the bishop, "that in this debate, no one is on trial."

This, it should be said, was the Church of England Synod, not Parliament. Indeed, it couldn't have been Parliament, since Tory chairman John Gummer and Labour backbencher Frank Field could be seen sitting amicably side by side through much of the afternoon.

In a sense, the bishop (Winchester) was right, since the subject of the debate he was introducing was a report on the Nature of Christian Belief. But in a sense he was wrong, since what troubled many present was what Bishop Jenkins of Durham had been saying about the virgin birth and the resurrection at the time of his enthronement.

Winchester — extremely effective yesterday — the ladies had to be removed for applauding — welcomed de-

over the bishop's sly silver head. Much damage had been done, said 482, both to the confidence of the people in the pews and the effectiveness of their witness among non-members.

And the power of God (there seemed at least one audible gasp at this) had been diminished.

The Reverend David Holloway (245) was tougher still, savaging "effete theological liberalism" and declaring that the resurrection must be at the core of belief: though perhaps the sharpest attack of all came from Frank Field, calling for a clear distinction between doubt on some points of faith and "using your position as a bishop to preach disbelief."

Bishop Jenkins's sympathisers, though eloquent, sounded milder, perhaps on the calculation that people shouldn't sound too cocksure or bombastic about it.

On the whole, the more eminent the speaker the more faithfully he seemed to tread the Via Media. Canterbury (401 of course) wanted a vigorous leadership which was at once conservative and radical, heir and critic: "A church cannot do without authority, but it ought to be gentle, calm, listening and sometimes undid."

York, who some thought should have extracted some kind of intent before he invested Durham, put the virgin birth and resurrection nearer the periphery of faith than to its core. Like many on both sides, he quoted Archbishop Temple, the J. M. Keynes of synodical disputation.

Of the top brass, only Leonard of London — Durham's physical opposite: dark, hard, and austere where Bishop Jenkins is whitelined and cuddly — uttered obvious words of reproof.

The debate had no clear outcome. The bishops were simply instructed to think on these things. Though it was also to see Terry White looking in, the debate was peaceable enough not to require his services as conciliator.

Today, an emergency debate on human embryos, opened by 407: Bishop Hugh Montefiore of Birmingham.

Leader comment, page 14

bate but warned against the repression of dissent and had some hard words for fundamentalist simplicities.

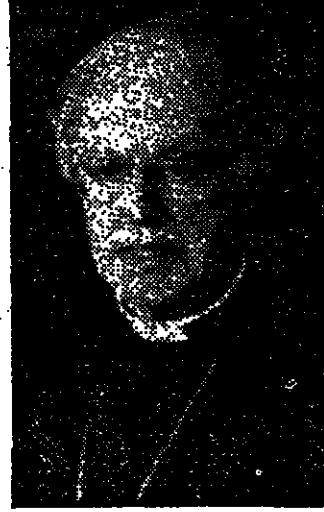
The bishop is — Via Media man. He hoped they'd continue to have to "that excellent Middle Way which is the special heritage of the Church of England." And as if that bit of Stockman wasn't enough, he added that doing so "might have a significance for leaders in other walks of life far beyond the affairs of the Church."

But the bishop's assurances appeared to do little to lift the gloom of Bishop Jenkins, who sat through much of the day with his head cradled in his hand.

And the appeal seemed to have little impact on the very first speaker from the floor, 482 Mr Lovegrove from St Albans (everyone has a number at the Synod, to help identification).

By a strange mischance, Mr Lovegrove was standing directly behind Bishop Jenkins, as he spoke his papers fanned menacingly.

● Above left: The Bishop of Winchester. For left: The Rev. David Holloway. Left: Dr Robert Runcie



## Londoners carry £3.7bn tax burden for rest of the country, says survey

By John Carroll, Local Government Correspondent

Londoners pay £3.7 billion more in taxes than they get back through public spending within the capital, according to a report published yesterday by the management consultants, Coopers and Lybrand. This is equivalent to every Londoner paying £541 each year to support economic activity and employment in other parts of the country, the consultants say.

The report was commissioned by the GLC to draw attention to the poor deal which London gets out of the national budget and to question whether this is still appropriate now that many parts of the capital are among Britain's most deprived urban areas.

Mr Maurice Stonefort, the GLC director general, said at a press conference yesterday that the scale of the annual financial outflow from London is between six and eight times the total government provision for regional aid to the rest of the country. The £3.7 billion drain on London's resources is

also greater than the total cost of Britain's EEC contributions.

Mr Stonefort and the GLC politicians accept that London is still a relatively prosperous area which can be expected to produce a disproportionate amount of taxes, but they raise the question of whether the scale of imbalance in "the London equation" is acceptable.

The report, presented by Professor Christopher Foster of Coopers and Lybrand, shows that tax receipts per head of population are £2,673 in London, compared with an average of £1,778 in the rest of the United Kingdom. London has 12 per cent of the population, but contributes 17 per cent of the taxes.

Public spending in the capital is slightly above average. Coopers and Lybrand have tried to measure where public money is spent by way of contracts and employment. They find that public expenditure per head is £2,128 in London, compared with £1,917 elsewhere.

Coopers and Lybrand conclude: "London makes a large

net contribution to the finances of the public sector. In 1984-5, on the basis of allocatable tax receipts and expenditure in the UK, the cash outflow from London was £3.7 billion, or £541 per head."

The report also finds that London suffers heavily from the rates system. Average household rate bills would be about £70 a year lower if the Government had not changed the grants system operating in 1978-9. The average domestic rate payment in London is £480 compared with about £315 in the UK as a whole.

The average tax burden on each business is £1,355 per employee in London compared with £1,030 elsewhere; and the average business rate burden is £815 per employee in London and £380 elsewhere.

Mr John McDonnell, the GLC deputy leader, said the report would form the basis of a public review of London's place in the national budget.

The London Equation by Coopers and Lybrand Associates is available from the GLC.

## McGlinchey accused of PC's death

By a Correspondent

The convicted murderer Dominic McGlinchey was named in a Belfast court yesterday as one of the killers of a police reservist nearly two years ago.

The allegation was made at Belfast Crown Court, where two 34-year-old men deny involvement in the murder of the RUC man, Colin Carson.

One of the accused, James McEneaney from Toome, County Antrim, allegedly named McGlinchey and the killer's wife, Mary, in statements to the police.

He is also said to have admitted that he drove the van used by the gunmen who shot Constable Carson dead outside Cookstown RUC station on May 26, 1983.

A detective claimed McEneaney told him that after the shooting, they had to abandon the van and hijack a car to continue their escape.

The detective also claimed McEneaney identified his co-accused, Matthew Devlin, from Coagh, County Tyrone as the owner of the boat who ferried them across Lough Neagh.

The trial continues.

## Blockage shuts Sellafield

By Paul Brown

Sellafield reprocessing plant has been shut down because of a blockage in one of the cells where plutonium, uranium and highly active nuclear waste were being separated.

The blockage was discovered two weeks ago, and engineers have since been trying to work on ways of removing the spent fuel from Magnox nuclear power stations.

The stoppage, which is costing British Nuclear Fuels Ltd millions of pounds, is not causing any environmental danger inside or outside the plant, it was stressed yesterday. None of BNFL's 6,500 workforce has been laid off.

The company has not yet found an explanation for the blockage. The materials are boiled down in the cells and then removed by vacuum pump.

Mr Jake Kelly, spokesman for BNFL, said the company hoped that the blockage could be cleared by the week-end.

The plant shuts down in November for its annual maintenance and should then remain in continual operation for the rest of the year.

## Technical problems delay introduction of Nimrods

By David Fairhall, Defence Correspondent

The RAF's new force of Nimrod airborne radar aircraft will probably not be fully operational for another 24 years, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Rogers told MPs yesterday.

The ancient propeller-driven Shackletons which should by now have begun to be phased out, will have to carry on at least until the end of the year, when the first three Nimrods should be available.

The replacement programme's delay, and the technical problems which have caused it, will cost an additional £100 to £250 million, depending on how much effort is spent to bring the new aircraft's electronics up to the original specification.

Development problems have ranged from changing a radio frequency at the last minute to the cost of the aircraft's engine.

The cost of both the Nimrod and the new Avrocar, which is being developed by the Royal Navy with a picture of slower-moving surface targets and helicopters.

The 11-aircraft programme was launched in 1977 because the 1950s Shackletons were fast wearing out, and then Labour defence minister, Mr Fred Mulley, judged that Britain could not afford to wait for Nato to set up the joint programme he and the RAF would have preferred to join.

The cost of both choices, as estimated in 1976, was about £300 million. Buying an equivalent force of nine Avrocar aircraft direct from Boeing would have cost about £450 million.

handle hundreds of targets at once.

The problem is one of reliability and maintenance. As Sir John explained yesterday in evidence to the House of Commons defence committee: "The crew know what the system can see, but not what it can't see." In particular, he told MPs, the built-in self-testing system was not yet working properly.

The Nimrod's military job, like that of Nato's American-built Avrocar, is to patrol the north-eastern approaches to Britain, giving early warning of intruding aircraft and cruise missiles. It also has to provide the Royal Navy with a picture of slower-moving surface targets and helicopters.

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Northern Arts, based in Newcastle, says it must spread the "misery" as evenly as possible because of a 7 to 8 per cent rise in real terms.

Mr Bill Drifon, director of Southern Arts, said it faced having to cut some grants.

## Arts cash switch 'fails to rescue regions'

By Michael Morris

Hopes raised by the Arts Council's strategy for switching grants from around London to the provinces are being dashed, it is claimed.

Regional arts associations, which channel funds to hundreds of small theatres, arts centres and community projects are receiving development money through the plan, the Glory of the Garden.

However, they are bitter because the council's annual grant increase is only 2 per cent, compared with the 1.9 per cent rise for the National Theatre and a net loss against 5 per cent inflation.

They welcome the development money but say basic grants must be increased.

Some larger regional theatres, including Nottingham Playhouse and the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, have warned that they will receive the same Arts Council grant in 1985-86 as in this financial year, which is seen as reduced aid in real terms.

Mr Geoff Sims, director of West Midlands Arts, says: "We are being asked to chip away at the foundations and add development structures on top. Any half-competent builder will tell you that is not advisable."

West Midlands, covering 5.2 million people, is receiving development money equal to 2.5p per person.

The five regionally-based symphony orchestras are waiting for an indication of their grants, but none is optimistic.

Mr Clive Smart, the Hallé's general manager, says he cannot be if the council has only a small grant in mind, since it has a £15,000 deficit.

The Duke's Playhouse, Lancaster, has learned that it will have a standard budget. Mr John Stalker, its administrative director, says the theatre will try to persuade the council to reverse its decision to give only £126,500.

The theatre, Lancashire's only repertory, would be seriously restricted. "Certain centres, Manchester and Liverpool perhaps, which have reasonable provision, will be able to maintain their product but there will be a cultural desert outside."

Nottingham Playhouse reckons it will lose up to £25,000 of its £428,500 grant from the council to inflation. It will have to consider reducing the number of productions and length of season, among other economies.

The administrator, Mr Peter Bentley-Stephens, says that he has been told that its grant will not go up, and that five other of the larger theatres in the region will receive the same repertory.

Mr Peter Booth, Merseyside Arts director, says its clients have been living from hand-to-mouth for three years. "We are able to offer to our major organisations a modest increase, but it won't be enough to avert an inflation. Without doubt people will need to make cuts."

Some clients will receive a bigger percentage for exemplary performance, and the association will try to avoid redundancies in the most labour-intensive organisations, like the Spiral Dance Company.

Liverpool Playhouse has had indications that its grant will go at least in line with inflation. It says this is recognition that the Playhouse and Everyman Theatre have been underfunded.

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## New vogue at Home Office as research gets facelift

By Malcolm Dean

MARY TUCK, who once wrote about beauty for Vogue, is to be the new director of the Home Office research unit, the biggest centre for criminological research in Western Europe.

She is the present deputy director and was selected from 40 applicants by a four-member Civil Service panel which included an outsider, Dr Tony Bottoms, the director of the Cambridge Institute for Criminology.

The research unit has a staff of 40, an annual budget

of £850,000 and about 50 research projects. About half of the projects are commissioned from outside researchers at universities or other research centres.

Much of the research unit's work involves monitoring government legislation unlike the 1982 Criminal Justice Act or pilot projects such as the experimental tape-recording of police interrogation.

The projects range from a £1,000 pilot study of police/public encounters to the £250,000 British crime survey, which was designed to measure the

amount of unrecorded and unreported crime.

Mrs Tuck, who is 56 and married with four children, joined the Home Office 10 years ago after 10 years in journalism and advertising and 10 years in marketing and business schools.

She studied English Literature at Oxford University and after 18 months in the Civil Service was appointed an assistant editor at Vogue with responsibility for beauty. She moved on to become a copywriter with a

large London advertising agency where she persuaded Persil to introduce motherhood into their washing powder advertisements.

She then returned to university to train as a social psychologist at the London School of Economics, writing a thesis on attitude behaviour relationships.

Mrs Tuck then worked as a consultant on survey methods and lectured at business schools. She joined the Home Office in 1974 as an administrative principal in the

broadcasting unit and transferred to the research unit eight years ago.

Much of her work as director will involve commissioning research work. She said yesterday she wanted to maintain the unit's high academic reputation while ensuring the research would be close and practically related to government policy.

She said: "I do not see any conflict between being helpful about the real problems of the criminal justice system and being academically respectable."

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Countries were not informed about depth charge plans

## Insensitive US creating 'a nuclear allergy'

From Michael White in Washington

American insensitivity in making contingency plans to deploy nuclear weapons in four neighbouring countries, without consulting them about the plans, may contribute to the growth of nuclear allergy among US allies, officials here admit privately.

The anxiety, enhanced by New Zealand's refusal to accept a port call by nuclear-armed or powered vessels, arises from a simmering row

WEST Germany would consider any invitation to join research on President Reagan's space defence programme but has not been asked, a government spokesman said in Bonn yesterday. Bonn's attitude was also influenced by the fact that Moscow was working on space weapons systems, he added. In Wellington the Prime Minister, Mr David Lange has denied a suggestion that the US was withholding intelligence reports on Soviet activity in the Pacific because of New Zealand's ban on visits by nuclear warships.

involving Canada, Puerto Rico, Iceland, and the British Crown Colony of Bermuda. Each has reportedly been earmarked to receive small sub-Hiroshima B-57 nuclear depth charges in an emergency where US shipping lanes were threatened by enemy submarines.

The plans are old and never reached the point where a president gave authorisation for such deployment which would have required the specific consent of the countries involved. But the reevaluation of their very existence by a Washington nuclear analyst, together with equivocation by Pentagon officials, has led to

rows in Canada and Iceland. Local knowledge of the plans beforehand has been disputed. While State Department officials refused, as usual, yesterday to confirm the presence of nuclear weapons, private information appeared to confirm that in Puerto Rico at least, storage facilities for the weapons and expert handlers were already in place. The P-3 Orion planes which would drop them are on "permanent-temporary" assignment in all four countries. Bermuda has indicated satisfaction with US explanations and Britain is said to have no quarrel on Bermuda's behalf.

Reuter adds from Brussels: A senior US official said yesterday that the Nato allies recognised the need to present a united front to the Soviet Union over President Reagan's Star Wars programme for a space-based defence against missiles.

The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Richard Burt was speaking at a news conference after chairing a special consultative group of Nato experts on medium range missiles about next month's new US-Soviet talks on nuclear and space weapons.

"There is a very strong understanding of the need as we enter these negotiations to present a united front in dealing with the Soviet Union and that includes the question of the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI)," he said.

But he admitted: "It is no secret that there are different views on many of the details and even on the concept and this is why we are working so hard to consult closely with our allies."

As part of an intensive campaign to win over sceptical West Europeans, SDI Director General James Abrahamson will brief Nato's council of ambassadors on the research effort today.

## US accused of Unesco blackmail

From Campbell Page in Paris

The bitter feelings aroused by the United States withdrawal from Unesco surfaced yesterday when the Soviet member of the organisation's executive accused Washington of wanting to use blackmail and financial pressure to impede the efforts of the secretary-general and the secretariat.

Mr Dimitri Ermolenko, speaking on the second day of a special five-day session of the executive to discuss the consequences of the withdrawal of a member state, said that the United States wanted to influence the organisation after its departure by setting up a permanent observer mission and "using the resources and services financed by other governments."

He argued that the American contingent of 141 on the staff of Unesco, who were paid out of the ordinary budget, should be reduced. "Are there any states which are ready to take these American employees into their own national quotas?" he asked.

The British representative on the 50-member board, Mr William Dodd, said that he had listened with regret and sadness to Mr Ermolenko's criticisms. It would be better to go down the path of reconciliation recommended by several other speakers.

Mr Dodd, restated British policy as described in a letter from the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to Unesco's director-general, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, in December. Britain had safeguarded its position by giving notice of withdrawal at the end of 1985 un-

less hopes of reform in Unesco were realised.

"I must emphasise that the decision to submit notice of withdrawal in no way signals any weakening of the British Government's commitment to the United Nations system. It

JAPAN said yesterday for the first time that it would be forced to reconsider its ties with Unesco unless reforms were approved this year. —Reuter.

relates to Unesco alone, and reflects a concern which has been growing over the years. I further emphasise that our concerns for reform are to a large extent shared by a number of other countries. The crisis is, therefore, a more general one," Mr Dodd said. Unesco, accused by its critics

of high spending and of holding views on press freedom and human rights outside the Western consensus, has lost its largest single contribution of \$45 million by US withdrawal at the beginning of 1985.

France, as host to Unesco's Paris headquarters, and with natural sympathy for France, M'Bow comes, yesterday, announced a special contribution of \$2 million to help Unesco with its financial problems.

Mrs Jacqueline Baudrier, the French representative, emphasised the efforts which had been made in the past two years to depoliticise Unesco debates.

On Monday, Mr M'Bow announced savings of \$15 million over the period 1984-1985 which would reduce the gap left by the American departure to \$28 million.



Mr and Mrs Walter Brandish, Lord Mayor and Mayoress of Coventry—which the Luftwaffe tried to wipe out in a single raid in 1940—lay a wreath yesterday in the East German city of Dresden, on which the RAF visited an even more comprehensive and terrible fate 40 years ago last night

## Reagan to visit Strasbourg for VE Day anniversary

From our own Correspondent in Strasbourg

President Reagan will visit the European Parliament at Strasbourg on May 8, the fortieth anniversary of the Allied victory over the Nazis.

The president of the Parliament, and a former mayor of Strasbourg, Mr Pierre Schmitter, disclosed the planned visit last night soon after hearing confirmation of the President's visit. He said that Mr Reagan would travel to Strasbourg from the Western European summit at Bonn, due for May 4-5.

The visit is certain to turn into the focus of the European celebration of VE Day. The commemoration has been the subject of much controversy in recent weeks, with Nato countries in some difficulty about

the extent, if any, of West German involvement.

As a member of the European Community as well as Nato, West Germany has full representation in the European Parliament, the seat of which lies close to the German frontier. Although Mr Schmitter said last night that the date was "coincidental," the presence of President Reagan is sure to make the Parliament the centre of VE Day attention.

European governments have failed to confront the threat of terrorism, a Conservative MEP said yesterday. Calling for a common system of machine readable identity cards, Mr Derek Prag (Hertfordshire)

"I know it is not in the British tradition of personal freedom, but I believe that it

is better that we should accept this tiny restriction of freedom than that the mounting slaughter should continue," he told the European Parliament.

Mr Prag said that EEC governments have talked big and acted small. Not all had ratified the 1977 Council of Europe convention on the suppression of terrorism, and successive declarations and resolutions had produced few results.

Mr Prag said that the number of people murdered by terrorists was rising by 13 per cent a year.

He asked: "How long will it take our governments actually to do something, and to do something effective?" The Parliament will vote today on anti-terrorist proposals, including a suggestion for a European court specifically to deal with terror cases.

## Denial on terrorists

From Tony Jenkins in Managua

The Government is concerned that relations with Italy have been harmed by accusations in Rome last week that the Sandinistas are harbouring Red Brigade terrorists.

Speaking to the Italian Parliament, the Prime Minister, Mr Craxi, said that a list of 13 suspected terrorists, believed to be in Nicaragua, was sent to Managua in October, but that the Sandinistas had not given the collaboration requested.

Several newspapers have also claimed that one of Italy's most wanted criminals, Barbara Balzarani, has made a deal with the Sandinistas which gives her protection. Mr Alejandro Bendana, the director-general of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, said: "We are surprised and a little puzzled by the Craxi statement."

Managua had responded to every request for information and "70 to 80 per cent of the cases have been satisfactorily resolved."

Mr Bendana said: "We do not harbour terrorists, criminals, or anyone sought by justice. We have a very strong position on terrorism. We absolutely reject it. We are its principal victims in the region."

## Told to quit

Washington: A government agency, the US Merit Systems Protection Board, has told the presidents of three federal workers' unions to leave their jobs by February 26 or face prosecution for actively taking sides in the 1984 presidential election campaign. All three supported the Democrat, Mr Mondale, against President Reagan. —Reuter.

## Japanese rebel against international effort to cut back commercial whaling

By Simon Tisdall

A special working group of the International Commission for the Conservation of the Atlantic Whales, which concludes a three-day meeting in Cambridge today, has been presented by the Japanese Government with proposals for radical changes to normalise "the IWC and curtail the activities of 'irresponsible members'."

The move follows the IWC votes for a world moratorium on commercial whaling from 1986, and for reduction of catch quotas in the Antarctic. Japan's main hunting ground, Tokyo has objected to both decisions.

In a letter to the IWC secretary, dated November 9, 1984, a copy of which has been obtained by the Guardian, Japan expresses its disappointment with the 40-country IWC, "where it seems that unscien-

tific and unreasonable decisions are adopted, using the voting strength of the radical anti-whaling countries." The letter claims that IWC deliberations have been manipulated, and that the scientific committee has been unfairly managed. Consequently, "an appropriate mechanism should be worked out such as the establishment of an administrative system, composed of a few responsible member countries, for the sole purpose of restoring the IWC's original functions to achieve a balanced aim of conservation and the utilisation of whaling resources."

The working group, headed by the IWC chairman, Mr Eduardo Iglesias, is composed of representatives from 11 countries, including the US, Britain, and Norway.

The Japanese representative,

the deputy director of the Japanese Fisheries Agency, Mr Tetsuo Saito, confirmed his government's objections as set out in the letter, and added that Japan was tired of decisions being "bulldozed through, even when they are a departure from the basic principles of the (whaling) convention." But he refused to give any specific details of the changes Japan is seeking.

Japan is acutely aware that US law requires Washington to cut by half the fish catch quotas in US waters of any country which is held to be "undermining" IWC decisions. Although the US Administration provisionally decided against sanctions after a whaling agreement with Japan last November, this decision is being contested by 14 leading conservation groups in the US courts.

Two years ago he played a big part in the challenge to Mr Clark's leadership, and so earned Mr Mulroney's gratitude.

In a move that surprised many, Mr Mulroney last September, appointed the incompatible colleagues to posts requiring close cooperation.

While Mr Clark, at External Affairs, was methodically setting about a review of Canada's foreign policy, Mr Coates hastened to make his separate mark.

He announced that his department would produce its own Green Paper on policy, persuaded the Cabinet to spend more than \$50 million on proving distinctive uniforms for the air, sea and land elements of the armed forces — which have been unified for

where the Government is engaged in a deadly struggle against the extremist Shining Path organisation. The report sent 236 cases to the government for an explanation, and details of another 150 will be released here.

New disappearances were reported last year in Mexico and Colombia. But no further cases were reported in the Philippines, and only three from Sri Lanka, and Uganda. One is reported in Chad, Togo, the Dominican Republic and Iraq.

The group is critical of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and more guarded in its comments on Nicaragua, at a time when the US administration is defending the human rights record of its three Central American allies, and playing up violations in Nicaragua.

The group transmitted 60 new cases to Nicaragua. One reportedly happened last year, 27 in 1983, and 21 in 1982.

In terms of numbers, this is a better record than El Salvador or Guatemala, but the mere reference is expected to provoke an angry reaction from the government of Nicaragua.

Michael White adds from Washington: In contrast to a crackdown on human rights in the Soviet Union, the western hemisphere has seen a steady trend towards democracy, according to the US State Department's own annual human rights report to Congress.

Among the countries making progress are listed Brazil, Uruguay, Venezuela, and in Africa, Guinea. Marginal improvements in terms of stable limits within which citizens can safely live, are also detected in Iran.

## UN names kidnap countries and demands explanations

From Iain Guest in Geneva

A UN working group on disappearances asked 29 governments to explain 1,800 cases in which their security forces were alleged to have abducted civilians last year.

The group's latest report, released here, names 14 countries where more than 20 cases of disappearances have occurred. Nine of the countries are in Latin America.

The report also contains a request by the Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Persons that the UN Human Rights Commission, which is meeting here, should start work on a convention declaring disappearances a crime against humanity.

The problem of disappearances is most serious in Peru,

where the Government is engaged in a deadly struggle against the extremist Shining Path organisation. The report sent 236 cases to the government for an explanation, and details of another 150 will be released here.

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## Drug agent kidnapped

From Peter Chapman in Mexico City

Hundreds of US and Mexican agents are combing the country in search of a US Drug Enforcement Agency official kidnapped by drug runners in Mexico's second city Guadalajara.

Mr Enrique Camarena, a Mexican-born US citizen, was abducted by what the US embassy here has described as "mafia thugs" last Thursday, but news of the kidnap has only emerged this week.

The kidnapping represents an escalation in the war between the authorities and what the DEA puts at 18 Mexican drug rings, many of them centred on Guadalajara. The authorities have recorded some successes, including one raid last November on a plantation,

## Farm budget deeper in mire

From Derek Brown in Strasbourg

RISING farm costs have punched a \$364 million hole in the already tattered EEC budget for this year, the European Parliament heard yesterday.

The Budget Commissioner, Mr Henning Christophersen, told MEPs that he had asked the 10 national governments, through the Council of Ministers, to approve a new budget, totalling \$1,223 billion, to plug the total gap in this year's accounts. That is what the Commission needs to sustain spending plans, on top of the \$14.7 billion budget proposed for this year by the Parliament in December.

The shortfall includes \$750 million omitted from the budget proposals, because ministers could not agree on how to allocate the money. There is also a \$115 million deficit carried over from the 1984 budget.

No provision has yet been made for the reduction in contributions promised to Britain and Germany last summer. British payments into Community funds are supposed to be cut by \$600 million this year — but that can only happen when there is a comprehensive settlement of the budgetary mess.

The Conservative MEP, Mr David Curry, strongly criticised the complex system of budgetary discipline adopted last year. It was supposed to curb the proportion of EEC spending devoted to the Common Agricultural Policy (nearly 70 per cent in all), but, according to the north-east Essex MEP, farm spending could rise this year to well over \$12 billion. He blamed the EEC's tendency to spend whatever was available and more.

Kremlin leader's message

MOSCOW: Tass published two messages from President Chernomko yesterday, in an apparent effort to dampen speculation about his health.

The messages, to Nurdie and Argentine peace groups, were the latest in series of statements issued in Mr Chernomko's name during the seven weeks in which he has not been seen.

On Tuesday, the Greek Government spokesman, Mr Dimitrios Naresudas, said that Soviet officials had cancelled a planned meeting between Mr Chernomko and the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Papandreu, because Mr Chernomko was ill.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesmen told Western correspondents that Mr Chernomko was out of Moscow. This appeared to conflict with a Tass report last week saying that he had addressed a meeting of the Politburo.

Mr Chernomko was last seen in public on December 27, when he attended an awards ceremony. Since then, there have been contradictory official explanations for his absence.

His messages were addressed to the Nordic group, Treaty Now, which advocates a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, and to the Argentine group, Movement of the 100 in the Name of Life. Tass said that both organisations had written to Mr Chernomko.

Addressing the Nordic group, Mr Chernomko said: "I use this opportunity to reiterate the Soviet Union's readiness to become a guarantor of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the north of Europe, and to consider certain substantial measures with regard to its own territory adjacent to the zone, so as to contribute to the strengthening of its non-nuclear status."

"We would be prepared, in particular, to discuss with interested sides the question of granting a non-nuclear status to the Baltic Sea."

Polite broke up a meeting of Solidarity activists in Gdansk yesterday, and detained seven, but allowed Mr Lech Walesa to go free. —AP/Reuter.

AMSTERDAM: An international convention of prostitutes opened here yesterday, aimed at establishing a world organisation to promote their civil rights.

The convention plans to issue a "World Charter for Prostitutes' Rights," according to Margo St James of San Francisco, an admitted ex-prostitute who heads Coyote, a California-based advocacy group for prostitutes.

"If women work as a prostitute, she deserves working rights like any other worker, and she deserves the protection accorded to any other citizen," said another of the organisers, social psychologist Gail Pheterson of the University of Utrecht.

Ladies of the rights

THE bodies of 18 RAF bandmen killed in a bus crash in Bavaria were brought back to their base at Rheindahlen yesterday for burial either in Germany or Britain. RAF officials have joined Bavarian police in investigating the cause of the accident. —Reuter.

Early birds

MIGRATING cranes seen flying north over Cyprus on Tuesday night may herald milder weather in Europe, the Cyprus Ornithological Society said yesterday in Nicosia. The cranes normally return from Africa at the beginning of March. —Reuter.

Aids nun dies

AN American nun, Sister Romana Marie Ryan, has died of Aids as a result of a blood transfusion, doctors said yesterday in San Francisco. —Reuter.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Zhao in economic pledge

CHINA'S economic backbone is strong enough to bear the weight of sweeping reforms, making fears of inflation and renationalisation groundless, the Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, was quoted as saying yesterday.

The Government would not renationalise private businesses and other property in the non-public sector. He told a visiting Belgian business group.

However, the growth of the small businesses springing up all over China would be limited by taxation and therefore could not control the country's economy or change its nature, the Premier said. —Reuter.

### Nazi law urged

WEST Germany's Justice Minister, Mr Hans Engelhardt, yesterday urged Parliament to make it a crime to deny that millions of Jews were exterminated by the Nazis. His appeal followed the acquittal of a man charged with defamation for distributing leaflets disputing that the Holocaust took place. —Reuter.

### Fire kills 27

AT least 27 people, mostly foreigners, died and scores were injured when a fire swept through a hotel in Manila yesterday. Tourism officials said that the fire, the sixth in the Philippines within five months, could have been the work of arsonists. —Reuter.

### Britons 'safe'

THREE Britons, captured by UNITA guerrilla forces in northern Angola last year, have reached the rebels' headquarters at Jamba in southern Angola and are to be released, Mr Glen Dixon, Mr John McMichael and Mr Paul Huggins, who walked about 800 miles to Jamba, were said to be in good health, by a UNITA spokesman in London.

### Cairo arms talks

BRITAIN'S Chief of Staff, Field-Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, yesterday discussed military cooperation with Egyptian officials at the start of a four-day visit to Cairo. The talks covered the possible development of Egypt's navy, and training for Egyptian military personnel in Britain. —Reuter.

### Civilians flee

ANOTHER 10,000 Kampuchean civilians have fled across the Thai border as Vietnamese forces attack Khmer Rouge strongholds in western Cambodia. Thai military sources said yesterday in Aranyaprathet. The refugees are entering Thailand from the mountainous Phnom Malai area, where 10,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas are based. —Reuter.

### Gas line bombed

AFGHAN guerrillas have been blowing up parts of a natural gas pipeline in northern Afghanistan on a monthly basis, government newspapers said. An 80-mile pipeline from the Sherbergan gasfields to Mazar-i-Sharif has been blown up 11 times in the past year. —Reuter.

### Whitest wedding

AN American couple were married on Monday at the South Pole, the US Operation Deep Freeze Antarctic programme said in Wellington yesterday. Randall Chambers and Patricia Mannie said "I do" in an outdoor ceremony at minus 45C. —Reuter.

### Polio alert

FINLAND is vaccinating its entire population against polio after the discovery that about 200,000 Finns could be carriers of a new strain of the disease. The National Medical Board said yesterday in Helsinki. The estimate of how many Finns carried the disease — one in 20 of the population — is based on the unusually high occurrence of the virus in sewage. —Reuter.

### Bodies moved

THE bodies of 18 RAF bandmen killed in a bus crash in Bavaria were brought back to their base at Rheindahlen yesterday for burial either in Germany or Britain. RAF officials have joined Bavarian police in investigating the cause of the accident. —Reuter.

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## Face to face on the Awali bridge

From Julie Flint at the Awali Bridge

LEBANESE soldiers advancing on Israel's front lines in South Lebanon yesterday came face-to-face with Israeli troops and then withdrew after both sides traded shots on each other for a tense five minutes.

There was no shooting, but the Lebanese army appeared to have got off to a false start in its first tentative move to position itself for the takeover of Sidon from the departing Israelis.

Israeli troops are to leave the Sidon area by Monday in the first of a three-stage pull-out from South Lebanon which they have occupied since the 1982 invasion.

Twenty-five men of Lebanon's Twelfth Army Brigade, holding the abandoned Alwan bridge across the Awali River—Israel's front line—were confronted by two Israeli armoured vehicles in late morning.

The Lebanese, who took over the bridge on Tuesday night when pro-Israeli militiamen left, ran into buildings, aiming their rifles at the armoured vehicles as the Israelis trained their guns on the bridge.

After five minutes the Lebanese withdrew. "We are leaving because the Israeli army is still here," their commander said.

There was machine-gun fire as the Israelis rounded a fire as the Israeli rounded a farmer said later: "I was picking oranges and bullets started kicking up the earth all round me. I dived into the ditch and thank God I was safe."

It was not known if the Israelis were firing at the militia, whose attacks are taking a heavy toll on their men, or were carrying out "reconnaissance by fire", a frequent tactic in South Lebanon.

Two Israeli-made Merkava tanks later took up position at the bridge, closing the gap in the front lines caused by the departure of pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army militiamen.

There were no further incidents as the four battalions of Lebanon's Twelfth Brigade, waiting in sight of Sidon on the coast road for the Israelis to retreat to new frontlines up to 15 miles south, made no more moves to approach Israeli lines.

Less than a mile away from the Awali bridge, at the Alwan bridge, scores of Lebanese and a few journalists succeeded in crossing over to Sidon after the departure of the Israeli tanks which turned the Lebanese unit back. But the status of the bridge was dangerously unclear.

When we tried to cross in the early afternoon, seeing the bridge open and unguarded, an Israeli soldier leapt out of hiding in the undergrowth to one side of the bridge, cocked his M-16 and ordered us out of the car. When he finally permitted us to back out, it was without our Lebanese army passes.

"He might have shot you," a Phalangist who witnessed the incident, stated laconically. "Israel no good."

Another Israeli-Phalangist link was severed yesterday when an enterprising Lebanese who has for the past 20 days been operating a passenger shuttle across the Awali left the area in the wake of the SLA.

Lorry drivers queuing up to cross into Sidon when the bridge is "liberated" said the shuttle cost £400 (Lebanese) — £100 for the Lebanese and £200 for the Israelis.

Meanwhile, Sidon, a mile behind the lines, began bringing back to life after the SLA pull-out on Tuesday despite Israel's predictions of looting.

Political and religious leaders from all communities made an inspection tour of the city and SLA positions, cheered by enthusiastic troops of local people who saw the walkabout as a show of civic unity.

"We feel like prisoners who are being set free," a Sidon man said, welcoming the impending end of the Israeli occupation.

Armed police took over the port customs office and patrolled the streets for the first time since Israeli troops stormed the city during the costly and bloody invasion.

Streets were crowded and busy with traffic and shops began reopening as tension eased after days of self-imposed curfew in a city terrified by sporadic shooting by Israeli and SLA troops and attacks on them by militia gunmen.

Security sources said gunmen in a car fired on a man in the main street, wounding him and a pedestrian. Israeli armoured vehicles, still on patrol, also fired frequent bursts to keep potential attackers away, but there were no reports of fighting.

"Up to now things are going well because all of us in Sidon want to get rid of the Israeli," a patrolling police corporal said. "The people want to breathe easily."

Israeli and SLA forces, however, remained in the Christian village of Ashra, adjoining Sidon, and SLA men said they would not leave with the Israelis.



Meeting the troops: The Defence Minister, Mr Rabin (left), shakes hands with an Israeli soldier at a base camp north of Sidon. Meanwhile, tank patrols continue

## Shi'ites confident of eventual victory over Israel

From Ian Black in Ma'arake, South Lebanon

UNDER the black Shi'ite banners and stencilled pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini, rocks and half-burned tyres litter the main square of Ma'arake.

On the balcony above the village hall you can see the bullet holes in the loudspeakers they use to raise the alarm when the Israelis come.

The villagers seem to know you are on the way long before you pass the French UNIFIL position or the Israeli machine-gun emplacement down the potholed road. Here, in the low hills north and east of Tyre, is the heartland of the Lebanese Shi'ite resistance movement and unannounced strangers are not welcome.

The rubble in the square dates back to last Wednesday, when Israeli infantrymen surrounded Ma'arake (the name

means "battle" in Arabic) before dawn and arrested a number of people suspected of planning and perpetrating attacks against them. On Tuesday of this week it was the same story at Tura, another Shi'ite village a mile or so north of here.

"In the course of the searches in Tura," said the Islamic Israeli Defence Force communiqué issued later that day, "weapons were discovered, such as a Kalashnikov rifle, a machine-gun, handgrenades, pistols, sabotage material and more. A number of suspects attempted to escape during the operation. Other residents of the village tried to interfere with the activity of our forces. During these actions a local resident was killed and two others were wounded and taken to hospital."

By next Monday, and proba-

bly a few days before, Israeli forces are due to complete the first stage of their three-phase withdrawal from southern Lebanon. They will be leaving the Awali river, Sidon, and the chunk of territory surrounding it, but Ma'arake and Tura and Tyre itself — will be well behind the new line and they will still have to face what they have come to call the "Shi'ite terrorists" who have replaced their Palestinian enemies here.

There were 150 attacks on the Israelis in southern Lebanon last month, with two-thirds carried out in the areas slated for the second stage of the pullback. If the harsh confidence of the Shi'ites is a reliable guide, the Israelis will be taking many more losses before they reach the international border, as they are pledged to, later in the year.

Khalil Jradi, an intense

young man with a wispy black beard and an olive green combat jacket, is a leading member of the Shi'ite Amal movement in Ma'arake. "It is our belief," he said, "that we will eventually triumph over the power of Israel. Our slogan is Allahu Akbar. Our resistance began in the first week of the Israeli occupation. It began secretly but gradually it became more open."

Despite their bravado, the Shi'ite fighters remain circumspect, and do not carry or flaunt their weapons. But to underline his point, Mr Jradi beckoned to an assistant who drew out a rusty, rocket-propelled grenade from under the sofa in his office above the village hall, and placed it triumphantly on the desk before him.

Daoud Daoud is the political leader of the Amal movement in the south. He can be found, as long as your informants are

sure you are not working for the omnipresent Israeli Shin Bet security service, at his home in Bidyas, another small village directly north of Tura.

Mr Daoud, a tubby former schoolteacher, does not believe that the Israelis plan to leave Lebanon at all, and he still smarts from the memory of what occurred in the first days of the ineptly-named Operation Peace for Galilee in June, 1982.

"We told them if they stayed there would be resistance. But they did not listen to us. They thought we were simple people without weapons or that we were like those other Arabs who just talk all the time. At the beginning there was no resistance because our people thought that the Israelis were coming just to remove the PLO. Now we are ready to blow ourselves up on their tanks."

"After the partial Israeli withdrawal, their pressure on this area will increase. I say that our resistance will increase. Now you must expect many more sacrifice actions by our people. Our strategy is to resist until we die or achieve victory."

Like any other practised politician, Mr Daoud has said his piece many times before, and his delivery is near perfect. So unless you listen carefully, you can almost miss what is perhaps the most important part of his message, as far as the future of this ravaged and beautiful country is concerned.

"If the Syrians and the Jordanians and the Egyptians and the Palestinians want to go and liberate Palestine, let them go and do it. We Shi'ites in the south are tired. We want stability. But we will fight Israel if they stay on one millimetre of our land."

## Saddam faces 'second front' in Kurdistan

## Iraq offers amnesty to political exiles

By Liz Thurgood

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq yesterday announced a wide-ranging amnesty for his political opponents in a move aimed at bolstering morale along the war front and defusing a renewed threat by Kurdish rebels.

The amnesty covers all Iraqi exiles, and political prisoners, including the Al Da'awa party, which has been involved in bomb attacks inside Iraq and in the Gulf.

The amnesty comes during a brief flare-up in the Gulf war which has seen Iraq muster a limited offensive against the Iranians for the first time in two years. The offensive, which took place near the oil-rich Majnoon islands, was widely seen as a presidential attempt to regain the psychological initiative.

At home, fierce fighting is raging in Kurdistan after last month's breakdown of autonomy talks between the government and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan. One reason for the resumption of fighting was the government's refusal to grant a general political amnesty, Kurdish sources say.

Whether yesterday's announcement will lure Iraqi exiles home is debatable. Political activists are generally dismissive of the offer given the President's record of ruthless oppression.

As an added inducement, the Iraqi embassy in London said yesterday that those who took advantage of the amnesty would be flown home free of charge and their luggage



President Saddam: morale booster

charges taken care of by the Government.

The number of political exiles is not known, although government opponents put the figure at close to 50,000. In a limited amnesty offered to Kurdish deserters from the army in March, 1983, 26,000 of an estimated 48,000 returned to the fold after assurances that they would not be sent to the war front.

In addition to welcoming exiles home, the President also announced that legal proceedings would be dropped against those accused of anti-state activities. Political prisoners again, figures are hard to obtain — would be freed. Exiles have been given 60 days in which to take up the offer through their embassies. Kurds have a 30-day deadline.

Few people believe that members of the Shi'ite Da'awa party will go home willingly.

Their leader, Ayatollah Bagir al-Sadr, and his sister were summarily hanged in 1980, but the President may be trying to take advantage of recent reports that the Tehran-based party is distancing itself from the Iranian regime in a bid to gain new recruits at home.

Immediately more worrying for President Saddam is the fighting in Kurdistan which flared up almost immediately after the PUK announced on January 17 that the talks — aimed at giving Kurds more autonomy — would be replaced by armed struggle.

The Kurds cited several reasons for the breakdown. In addition to the government's refusal to grant a general amnesty, the Kurds charged the President with joining forces with Turkey in an "anti-Kurdish agreement" that was signed in October, ignoring one-third of Kurdistan in the proposed autonomy agreement, and continuing "provocations" including arrests and executions of Kurds during the 14-month ceasefire.

Shortly after the breakdown of talks senior Kurdish commander was killed in an ambush. The Kurds retaliated by engaging a government convoy near Kirkuk in which 76 army volunteers allegedly died. Fighting has since spread to Sulaimaniyah and earlier this week fierce battles were reported outside Penjwin.

Whether the presidential amnesty is a signal that the Government is prepared to reopen talks with the Kurds remains unclear.

## Howe backs Turkish demand for freeing of \$600m EEC aid

## Military regime accused of continued use of torture

By Michael Simmons

Sir Geoffrey Howe said yesterday in Turkey that Britain firmly supported Turkey's demands for the unblocking of \$600 million worth of EEC aid, held up since the army seized power in September, 1980.

Other EEC governments, notably Denmark, feel that Turkey has yet to restore full democratic rights and are likely to judge the Foreign Secretary's remarks as premature. Their view was endorsed by Amnesty International, which yesterday released details of the widespread use of torture in Turkish prisons and police stations, and said that several thousand people could now face the death penalty.

Amnesty added that the use of torture continued to be a matter of concern, as it was before the military coup.

At a Government reception in Ankara on Tuesday, Sir Geoffrey praised what he called Turkey's "wisdom and courage" in maintaining democratic aspirations. At the same time, the US State Department in a review of human rights, has declared that Turkey's record had "significantly improved" during 1984.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry yesterday complained that the amount of aid now being facing the death sentence, and in several thousand other cases military prosecutors have asked for the death sentence. Amnesty also gives details of

wanted much more money than was being offered.

Amnesty said last night that it had received many reports, some of them detailed, of individuals being subjected to prolonged periods of torture, resulting in a number of cases in death.

The organisation states that the freedom of action of the Turkish Government, headed by Mr Turgut Ozal, with whom the Foreign Secretary also had talks, remains severely restricted by the Presidential Council, under General Evren.

It adds that the most severe cases of torture, including electric shocks and beatings on all parts of the body, usually take place in the 45-day detention period before a trial. The main purpose, according to Amnesty, appears to be the extraction of information and confessions — "although intimidation is also an important element."

Evidence indicates that torture during the detention period can be routine in some police stations.

The death penalty, which was reintroduced by the army in 1980 as a means of combating what was then widespread violence in the country, was halted for a 15-month period until last October. About 400 people are now thought to be facing the death sentence, and in several thousand other cases military prosecutors have asked for the death sentence. Amnesty also gives details of

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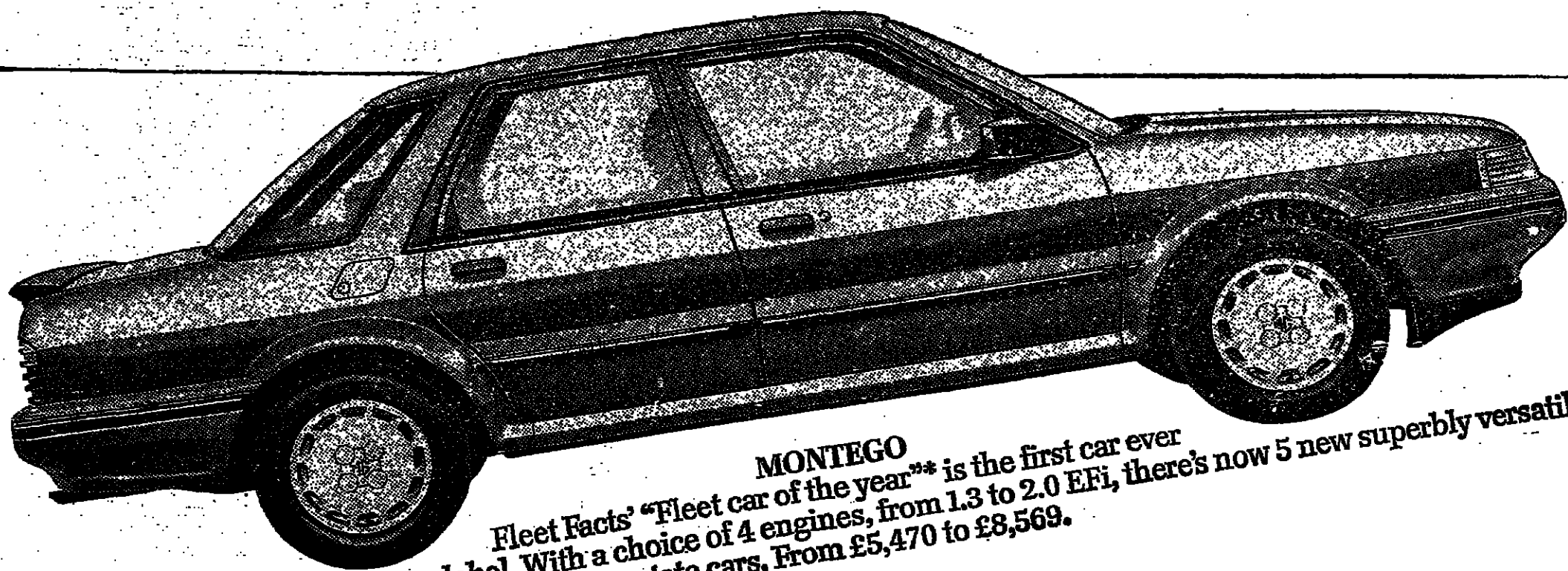


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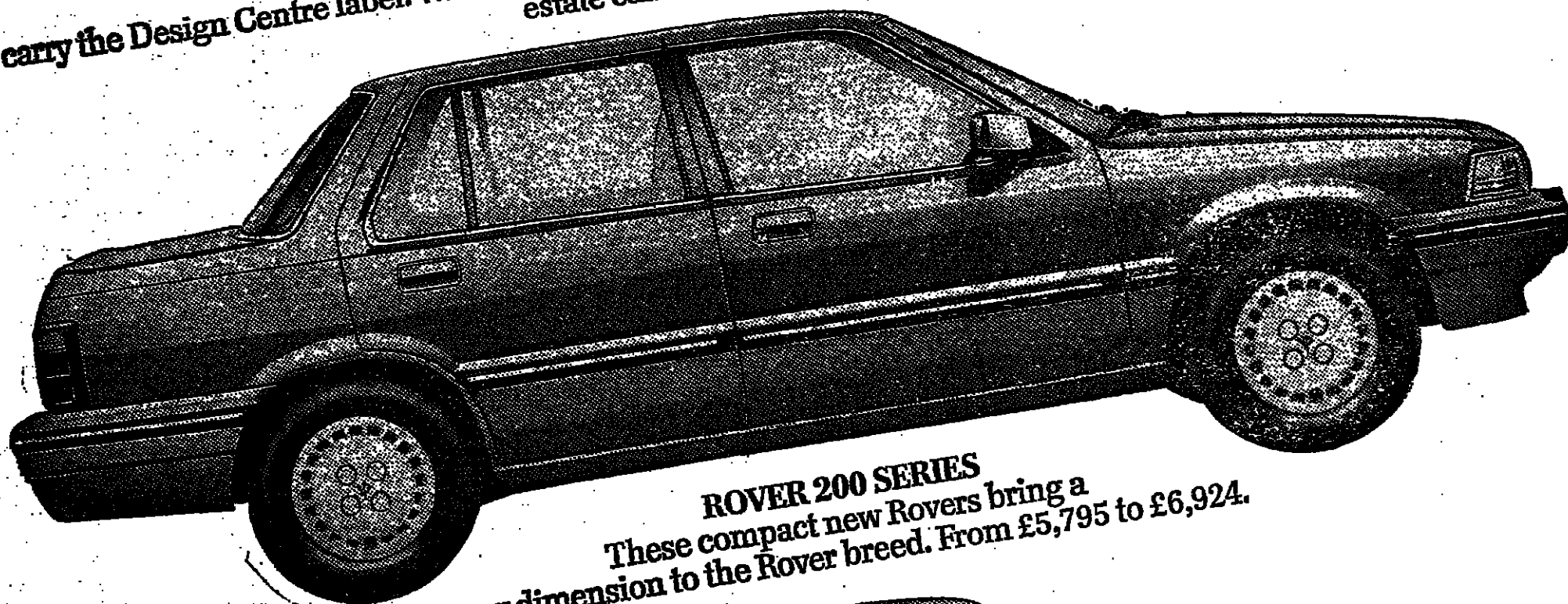


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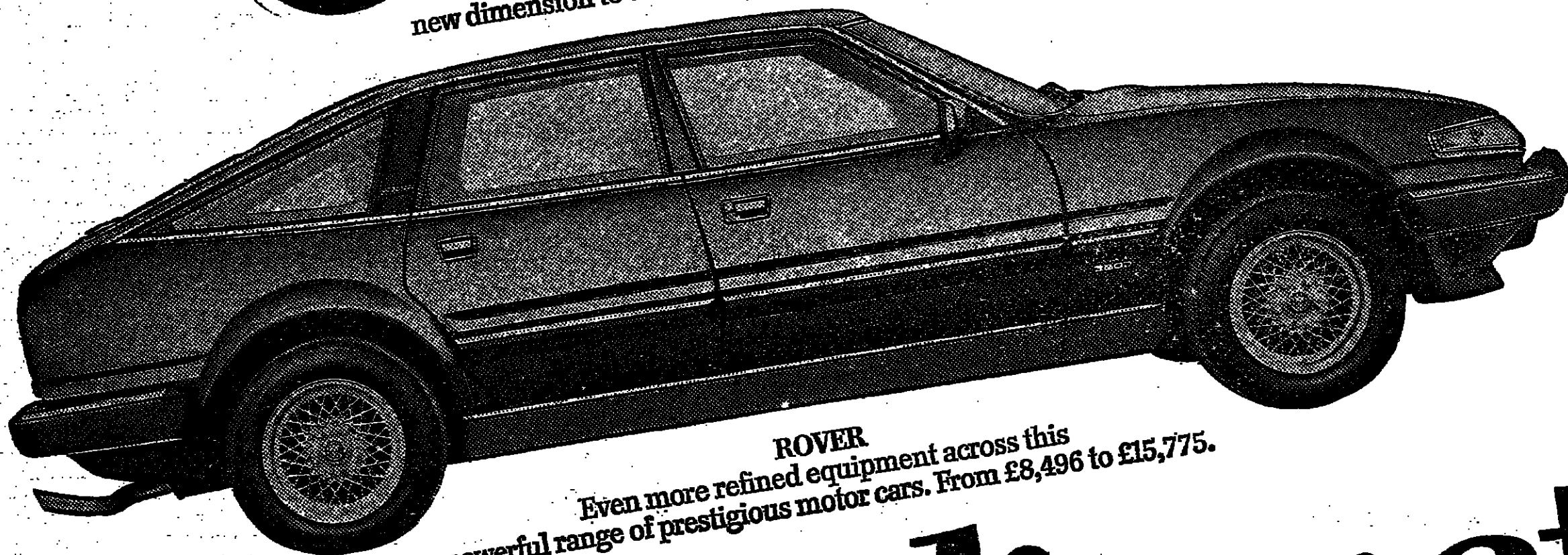




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# Speaker unmoved by Tory ire at Kinnock

## PONTING

By Alan Travis

THE SPEAKER of the House of Commons, Mr Bernard Weatherill, refused yesterday to lend his weight to Conservative demands that Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Leader, withdraw his charge on Tuesday that the Prime Minister was not to be believed.

Between the exchanges in the Commons yesterday in the aftermath of the Clive Ponting verdict, Mr Eric Heffer (Lab, Walton) accused the Conservatives of putting up an "enormous smoke screen" in order to avoid the issue of the two ministers who had "deliberately misled the House of Commons." He said the "smoke screen" was an attempt to deflect away from the real issue that the ministers should resign.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (C, Orington), said that the words used by the leader of the Opposition — "Frankly, I don't believe you" — questioned the truthfulness of the Prime Minister and should be ruled out of order.

To support his claim he quoted precedents from the Commons rule book. Erskine May, said that when Mr Willie Hamilton, the Labour MP for Fife Central, had told the House he doubted the words of Mrs Jill Knight,

Conservative MP for Edgobaston, the Deputy Speaker had said the words were "difficult to distinguish from calling her a liar."

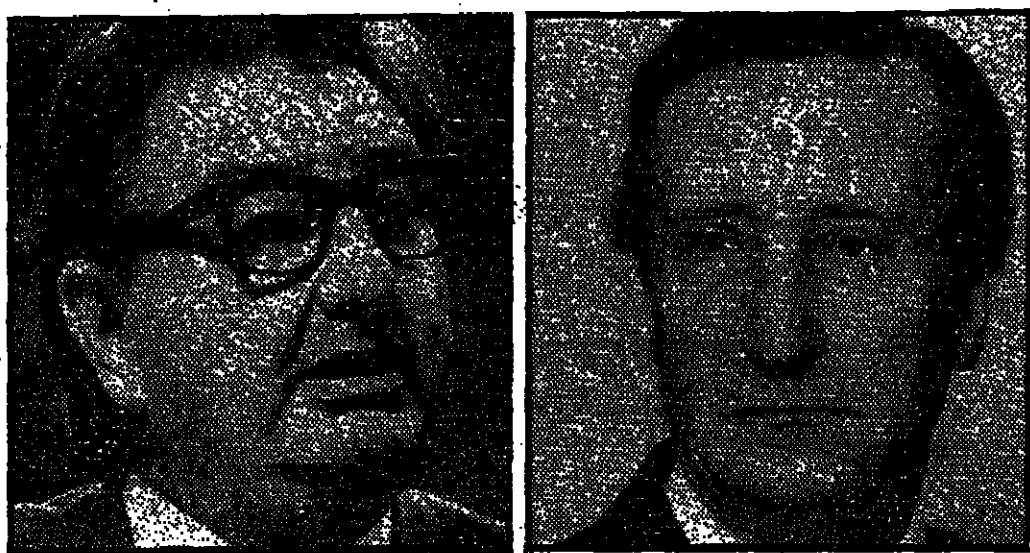
He told the Speaker: "I ask you to consider the matter now as later as you wish and to rule that the Leader of the Opposition, being out of order, should withdraw the words."

Mr Denis Skinner (Lab, Belper) noted that in July last year he had said: "The Prime Minister would not recognise the truth if it were sprayed on her eyeballs and I got away with it."

Sir Bernard Braine (C, Castle Point) said in his 35 years in the House he had not known an occasion before when the Leader of the Opposition had accused a Prime Minister of not knowing the truth and failed completely to substantiate the charge.

"It was a slur not only upon the Prime Minister but on the honour of every member of the House," he said. "He has only one course: He can put down a motion in which he apologises or he can put down a motion which gives a commitment to substantiate what he says and this leads to a debate and a proper commission of inquiry. The situation cannot be left where it is."

Mr George Foulkes (Lab, Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley) asked the Speaker if he could help by giving us a list of the occasions on which the Prime Minister



Mr Stanbrook (right) accused of "putting up smokescreen" by Mr Heffer (left)

had also not told the truth on this issue.

His request brought jeers from the Conservative benches and cries of "Withdraw, withdraw."

Mr Weatherill told him: "That is just the kind of thing we want to avoid in a highly charged situation. I ask you not to use that phrase."

Mr Foulkes said he withdrew and instead asked if the House could have a list of the other occasions on which incorrect information was given by the Prime Minister on this matter, starting with the reply she had given to Mrs Barbara Gould on BBC Nationwide during the

election campaign.

Mr Heffer told the House: "Is it not clear that honourable gentlemen are now putting up an enormous smoke screen in order to avoid the issue that two ministers came to this House of Commons and deliberately misled the House and this is upheld in the court?"

The Speaker told Mr Heffer to withdraw the word "deliberately."

He replied: "I will leave out deliberately, but they misled the House and this whole business is an attempt to deflect away from the real issues... that people are trying to get away with a decision that

was made in the courts, and the ministers concerned should now resign."

Mr Norman Backham (Lab, Paisley S) asked if the Defence Secretary or one of his junior ministers would now make a statement to the House on their involvement.

The Speaker replied to the original request for a ruling by saying: "When this House chose me as your Speaker you expected me to be closely impartial, however uncomfortable and difficult that may be. Yesterday I had to do that. It is not for me to get involved in the political discussion across the Chamber."

He said the precedent

dicted was not similar to the case yesterday: "As far as yesterday was concerned I was watching very carefully to ensure that no accusation of lying or that unparliamentary words were used."

"It is my judgment that the words 'I did not believe it, or you' is not an unparliamentary expression. That expression is used almost daily in the life of the House and I ask the honourable member (Mr Stanbrook) to calculate very carefully what he is saying when he asks me to rule about an expression of that kind. I stand by what I said yesterday."

Mr Harvey Proctor (L, Billericay) asked whether Mr Kinnock was seeking to make a statement denying his office had received information from one of the jurors in the trial of Mr Ponting.

Mr Proctor asked, to Labour shouts of "smear" and "slur": "Have you received a request from Mr Kinnock to give a statement denying charges that, during the course of the Ponting trial, his office received information from Councillor Lynn Oliver, a Labour councillor in Islington, and a member of the Ponting jury?"

Mr Weatherill said: "Of course I have not. What you are trying to do, I hope this does not go for the House, is trying to seek to involve the Chair in what is after all a highly political matter. That is not my role."

## Bill may fail to catch bus in the Lords

### TRANSPORT

By Colin Brown

The Government is expected to face serious difficulties over the passage of the Transport Bill deregulating bus services when it reaches the House of Lords.

A number of Tory MPs abstained in the Commons on Tuesday night when the bill was given a Second Reading, and the Government's majority was reduced to 83.

The Tory MPs were annoyed that the Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, had insisted on bringing the bill forward before the Select Committee on Transport had produced its report on the bus industry.

But the Transport Minister, Mr David Mitchell, succeeded in defusing the revolt by announcing that the Government would delay the present committee stage of the bill until February 21, thus giving the Select Committee time to report.

However, concern about the effects the bill will have on rural transport remains, and even if the Government succeeds in getting it through its committee stage unchanged, the Government fears it could face a further Tory rebellion in the Lords.

Conservative peers defeated the Government in the last Parliament over school transport and are expected to take exception to any measure



Mr Fry—abstained

which could harm rural bus services.

Members of the all-party Select Committee were included on the standing committee on the bill which was appointed yesterday. They include Mr Matthew Parris (C, Derbyshire W), who was critical but voted with the Government on the Second Reading. Another Tory, Mr Peter Fry (Wellingborough), who abstained, was not included on the committee.

The committee will have 43 members: 28 Conservatives, 15 Labour and two Liberals — and is likely to produce a number of all-night sittings. Because of the time it is likely to take considering the bill, it may also suffer the guillotine to get it into the Lords in time.

## Rising star moves into top Tory job

By Colin Brown

Mr Robin Harris, who takes up his post as head of the Conservative Research Department on April 1, sees his new role as primarily concerned with improving the Government's presentation of its policies.

He said yesterday: "The first priority is not for it to be a think tank — I want it to be a work-tank."

Mr Harris, at 32 a rising star within the Tory ranks, has been a special adviser to Mr Leon Brittan for the past three years both at the Treasury and now at the Home Office.

He has written many of the Home Secretary's key political speeches and has helped to develop the firm Conservative line on law and order issues, including longer sentences for serious offenders and action to combat drug abuse.

Regarded by those around him as a radical in his approach, Mr Harris who gained a first class honours degree at Oxford with a doctorate in philosophy six years later, strongly supports the Government's position that income tax cuts will lead ultimately to the creation of more jobs and that public expenditure as a proportion of the nation's wealth has to be reduced to enable the tax cuts to be made.

He will succeed Mr Peter Cropper, who was recently appointed as the special adviser to the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson.

Mr Harris served in the Conservative Research Department from March, 1978, until August, 1981, developing policy on housing, the regions and industry.

He said: "I think the Conservatives have since the mid 1970s been winning the intellectual debate inside politics. I think that has been done with the help of the Research Department. Twenty years ago most people were inclined to be socialist. Most people are inclined now to look at the world in a Conservative way. That is the sea change which has taken place."

### FRANCHISE BILL

## Holidays cost 2m the vote

THE GOVERNMENT estimates that two million people were disenfranchised at the last general election because they were on holiday. Mr David Mellor, Home Office Minister, said yesterday when the Representation of the People Bill received the first of its two readings in committee. Labour have forced the Government to accept a series of compromises in the bill, including the reduction in the proposed deposit for parliamentary candidates from £1,000 to £500.

The bill also gives the right to those on holiday to vote either by post or by proxy. Mr Mellor said this would effectively enfranchise millions of voters and so strengthen democracy.

He rejected a suggestion that British embassies and consuls abroad should make facilities available for British citizens to vote in person.

### BUDGET

## Gilmour broadside

By James Naughtie

SIR Ian Gilmour, one of the leading backbench Conservative MPs, yesterday predicted a Budget next month which would fail to respond fully to the problem of unemployment and would not change the direction of the Government's economic policy.

Sir Ian, a persistent critic of Mrs Thatcher's economic strategy, said what was needed was "a return to traditional Tory common sense, and an abandonment of dogma."

He said there was no sign that the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, would act to stimulate the economy. He

would prefer to give money away in tax cuts.

He called for selective public programmes to help reduce unemployment and to reveal Britain's urban infrastructure. Speaking to students in Bristol, Sir Ian said: "Even for those who have a high regard for Victorian values, it is surely an act of excessive homage to the past to build bridges and bridges as sacrosanct and not to be touched by the profane hand of the 20th century."



Sir Ian: "No sign"

### POOPER SCOOPER

## Dirty dog crackdown

DOG OWNERS whose pets foul the pavement may have to carry US-style "pooper-scoopers" or face fines if new by-laws come into force... a government spokesman said yesterday.

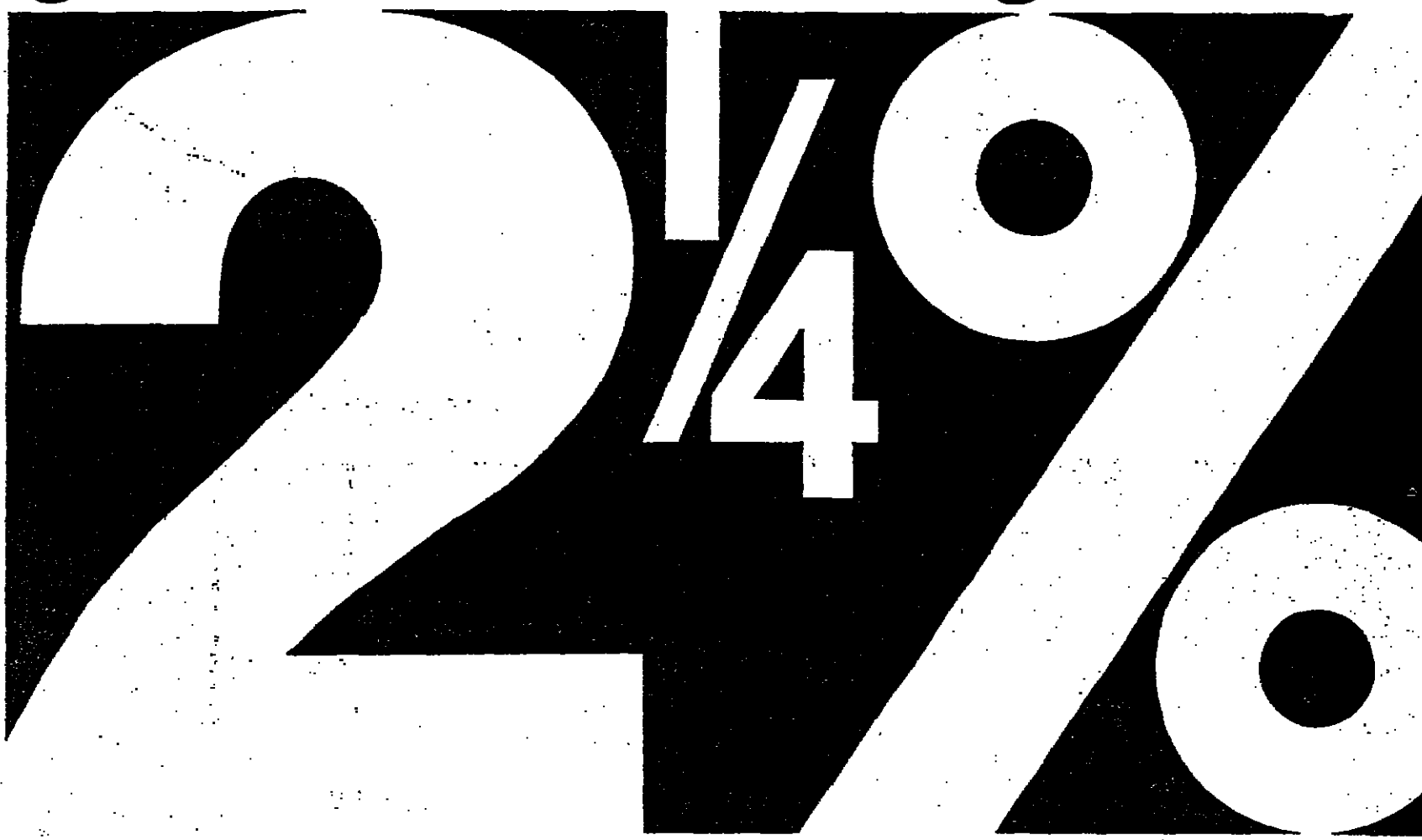
Baroness Trumpington told peers that the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, had agreed to pilot a project to test the effectiveness of a new form of by-law, which would require a dog owner to carry a device to remove any faeces deposited on pavements and in parks and recreation grounds.

"If the pilot project is successful, the Home Secretary would be prepared to recommend a model by-law for use by other local authorities," said Lady Trumpington.

The scheme was based on a New York law which imposed a maximum penalty of 100 dollars. "It requires persons to carry pooper-scoopers to clear up after their dogs," she added.

Lord Somers (Ind) complained that "a ridiculous" "pet" was being made about "a dog not to relieve itself."

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Her: Emerald silk dupion crazy jacket, smt, £150 approx.; matching silk dupion skirt with ruffled back, smt, £130 — both by Katharine Hamlett from Joseph, 6 Sloane Street, SW1. Chinese Laundry, 16 South Molton Street, W1; Midas of Manchester, Apartment, Brighton, Brighton pink satin Lycra gloves £8, by Cornelia James, 24 Duke Lane, Brighton (mail order 50p p & p) and major department stores. Bright pink shoes, 4-7, £24.99, from Midas, 74 New Bond Street, W1 and branches. Diamante jewellery by Monty Don from a selection at Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1; Liberty, Regent Street, W1; Caroline Berry, Altrincham; Melrose Osbourne, Booterley, Humberdale.

Him: Purple single-breasted silk dupion jacket, £150; matching trousers, 28-34, £130 — both by Katharine Hamlett from Jones, 71 King's Road, SW3; Browns, 23-27 South Molton Street, W1; Midas of Manchester, Apartment, Brighton. Multi-coloured striped silk waistcoat with silk organza back, one size, £78, by Arkitekt, from Jones, 71 King's Road, SW3; The Warehouse, Glasgow. Check silk organza shirt, one size only, £110, by Givens from Saks Fifth Avenue, 100 Regent Street, W1. Long black catin Lycra gloves, £8.50 by Cornelia James (as above). Black tights by Pretty Polly from major department stores. Earrings by Monty Don.

Her: Sapphire Maxima (85 per cent nylon, 15 per cent Lycra) dress, £240 by Isabel Martin from Liberty, Regent Street, W1; The Liberated Lady, 408 Kings Road, SW10; Isabel Martin, 8 Old Court House, Old Court Place, W8. Tiny top, £75 made to order at Stephen Jones, 24 Leinster Gardens, W1. Long black catin Lycra gloves, £8.50 by Cornelia James (as above). Black tights by Pretty Polly from major department stores. Earrings by Monty Don.



Pictures by Nathalie Lamoral at Chalk Farm Studios



Her: Yellow organza shirt (also blue and pink) 8-14, £77; matching pleated skirt, 8-14, £65 — both by Betty Jackson from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1; Joanna's Tent, 289 Kings Road, SW3; Butterfly, Manchester. Black cotton/Lycra sleeveless catsuit, £18.99 and black leather ballet pumps, £14.99 from Pineapple, 7 Langley Street, WC2, and branches.

Him: Linen trousers, 28-32, £73 — by Wendy Dagworth from quash, 28-29 St Christopher's Place, W1; Jones, 128 Kings Road, SW3; Cruise, Glasgow; Hunter, Brighton. Cream linen scrub blazer, smt, by Antony Quirk from Way In at Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1; Joseph, 6 Sloane Street, SW1; Jones, 71 King's Road, SW3. Blue clip on bra (also red, 'quise, black and white), £2.50 from Pineapple, Pimlico 3-11, £8.99 by Pepe from branches of Top Man, Shape, Clutheroe, Dees, Southend-on-Sea.

Hair by Heidi Sigfusson from Glemby at Fenwick's, New Bond Street, W1 01-628 3765.

Him: Black leather and wild silk waistcoat smt, £97; black leather and silk spot moire trousers 28-38, £190 — both by Jacqueline Hancher from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1; Shaws of Beauchamp Place, SW2; Harpers of Edgware, Edgware, Middlesex; Lennington, Hampshire. Yellow silk seersucker and organza shirt (also blue) smt, £78 by Betty Jackson from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1; Joanna's Tent, 289 Kings Road, SW3; Square, Bath; Butterfly, Manchester. Necklace by Merola, 108 Kensington Church Street, W8. Other jewellery by Monty Don. Black leather ballet pumps from Pineapple.

## Shame on you

Fashion has suddenly lost its modesty and taken on erotic overtones. Brenda Polan on the causes and effects

FEW days could be more apt than this one for writing about fashion's sudden swerve towards sensuality. Sex has ever been one of the powerful motives in dress but it is fashion, in response to society's needs, which dictates which side of the display-versus-modesty conflict is dominant on any particular time and, should display be on top, which particular erotic key is to be pressed.

In the case of the clothes for this spring, the key is not, as it has been so often in the past, a matter of revelation, of flashing titillating bits of the anatomy — cleavage, thighs, backless, muscular chest — but of suggestion by means both subtle and obvious. To do this, fashion employs form-hugging but closely covered frocks, luxurious, glossy fabrics assigned to the most tactility in us all, voluminous, floating swathes of diaphanous material and simple head-turning glitter and glitz. And all except the form-hugging frocks (in most cir-

cles at least) apply equally to the male of the species.

Humanity's compulsion to decorate itself was, psychologists are sure, the prime motive for clothing. Anthropologists offer the substantiating evidence that among the most primitive races there exist unclothed but not undecorated people. Clothing was an extension of body-painting, tattooing and trophy-wearing. In fact, it is likely that the practical aspects of clothing like warmth and protection from scratchy undergrowth, biting bugs and other hazards were only discovered once man, the hunter, had adopted coverings as trophies to record his prowess, his consequent status within the social group and, consequently upon that, his value as a sexual prize, mate and provider.

Modesty entered the scene somewhat later. Obviously it can only exist as a reaction to the urge to self-display and only becomes necessary in a society which values chastity

as an insurance of the purity of its bloodlines and the correct disposition of family property. So man, and God, invented shame.

In *The Psychology of Clothes* published in 1930, Professor J. C. Flugel of London University's Department of Psychology expressed the display/modesty tension thus: "The essential opposition between the two motives of decoration and modesty is the most fundamental of the whole psychology of clothing. It implies that our attitude towards clothes is ambivalent; we are trying to satisfy two contradictory tendencies by means of our clothes, and we therefore tend to regard clothes from two incompatible points of view — on the one hand as a means of displaying our attractions, on the other hand as a means of hiding our shame."

"Clothes, in fact, as articles designed for the satisfaction of human needs, are essentially in the nature of a

compromise; they are an ingenious device for the establishment of some degree of harmony between conflicting interests."

As an analogy he describes the psychology of the neurotic blusher. Attacks of psychological blushing are an exaggeration of the normal symptoms of shame; they also serve involuntarily to draw attention to the sufferer and thus gratify his unconscious exhibitionism. In one of his favourite phrases of all time he concludes: "It may indeed be said that clothes resemble a perpetual blush upon the surface of humanity."

One thing does perplex Flugel and he names it, with similar felicity, the Great Masculine Renunciation. He notes that, in all other times and places, and among other species, the female is dowerier than the male. Why, he wonders has the reverse been true in Europe, America, their colonies and clients, since the end of the eighteenth century?

Modesty is more normally imposed upon the female in her role as chaste chattel. What astonishing event frightened men into imposing it on themselves in so stringent and unrelenting a manner? Flugel believed that fear, in fact, had a lot to do with it. Man abandoned his claim to be beautiful, says Flugel. He henceforth aimed at being only useful. And all because of the French revolution. The wearers of silk, satin, velvet and lace got their heads chopped off therefore, to the ruling fashion-setting classes throughout Europe, silk, satin, velvet and lace were dangerous things to wear. In addition the almost contemporary American revolution and other rumblings and revolts throughout Europe were also to do with egalitarianism and the Brotherhood of Man; dress which emphasises class and financial distinctions was divisive and provocative.

So there was safety, economy and political, in uniformity of dress and uniformity

of course implied simplification since the poor could not be issued with silk, satin, velvet and lace to keep them from envious and revolutionary thoughts. Women, however, were permitted to continue to display partly because of the supporting secondary role they played in society. It was never economically important that they fade unthreateningly into their peer group. Men, to do business, to get promotion, to be elected to a club, had to conform.

On the contrary, it was economically important for women to stand out from the crowd, to display her attractions on the marriage market in order to catch the eye of the best hunter. Only now, since the wearing of trophies had become vulgar and provocative, she had to rely on a mafia of elderly matrons to keep an eligibility tally.

But what became of the thwarted urge to display in the dowdy male? Flugel suggests that the energy was rechannelled into work, citing

as evidence the astonishing burst of creativity, invention, discovery and industrialisation which followed hard behind the male renunciation of display — that exponential curve of human achievement which seems destined to blow us all off the wall chart if, as may be extrapolated from Flugel's argument, the boys' energy is not switched back from desperate invention to a healthy indulgence in some good old sexual display.

If that is far-fetched, then it must be a coincidence that the generation of young men which is demanding clothes with aggressive erotic content, which is racing its sisters to severge gratify its abandoned diamonds, which is experimenting with powder, paint and hair mousse, is the generation which has had to come to terms with the new knowledge that work is no longer a right or a duty or a channel for all its energies. To take work too seriously, to define yourself in terms of the work you do, as the Western male has for two centuries, is

to court disappointment, dismay, even destruction.

With the work channel dammed, the river has resumed its old course. The cynical and the naive may argue that the reborn peacock male is the artefact of a greedy fashion industry, and opportunistic cosmetics industry and a glib press. The evidence indicates otherwise. Canny fashion designers like the ones whose clothes are illustrated here do not woo an unresponsive market. The hard-headed cosmetics manufacturers are not in the habit of taking steps unsupported by thorough market research. If a product bomb, it disappears from the counters fast yet the men's perfumery and cosmetics ranges are growing.

The peacock may have been missing from the St Valentine's Day parliament of fowls for many a long year, but, under the approving eyes of the goddess of nature and Professor Flugel, he will be strutting in to take his place today.

Mary Russell explains how, being financially promiscuous, she always seems to fall in love with her bank managers

## Solvency or a silk daffodil

BE-LOVE were about money, women would fall in love with their bank managers, or so some eminent person said recently. I have news for him — they do, or rather, I do. It's daisy money, Bank managers — and I have known a few, being financially promiscuous — can be habit forming.

I first started going into banks with my mother when I was very small. Her bank was like the money changer's temple — marble pillars, polished brass and mosaic floors. It had once been the seat of the British Parliament in Dublin and any minute God — who I knew would look like Trevor Howard and speak like James Mason — might step out through the ornate, cast-iron doors and pat me on the head. I got the impression from my mother that, like bowed movements, if I visited the bank regularly, my life would be sweet and uncomplicated. The creature! A lot of money has flowed under O'Connell Bridge since those balmy days. She'd have been mortified had she known the drink cheque I wrote for my wedding bouquet — all £7 of it. OK, so it was Earl's Court and I wasn't married yesterday.

The first bank manager I fell for was kind and gentle. I talked earnestly to him about the evils of capitalism and about sharing what we had with the poor. He didn't actually hold my hand but he said it was people like me who made life difficult for people like him. He'd been trained not to think about the poor, he said, and now here it was — he, me — on his doorstep.

He needed a little coaxing before I thought the moment was ripe to ask him for the loan of some money to do up my dream cottage. Has it got water and so on, he asked. I ignored the so on because it hadn't. The water wasn't such a problem. I've got a water diver coming to sort out all that. Mr. Macgregor — I remember now, he had such sad eyes — buried his face in his hands.

"Look, you're asking too much. I can't talk about water divers to the auditors." But he must have done because I got the money and though the rod bent my wrist back to almost breaking point we never found any water, which is funny considering how

Breweries, banks and building societies — the important things

much it rains in Donegal. I came to depend on Mr. Macgregor, and I would touch my heart — something similar to the withering of Bretton Woods — when he was transferred to another branch.

I wrote and asked him if I could transfer my account to his new branch — become a sort of bank manager's groupie but he said no. It was the only time I'd known him to be really firm. Perhaps he'd put in for a transfer to get away from me. His successor was more my mother's sort of bank manager — large, expansive and not terribly

given to overdrafts but I bet the auditors loved him. By then, however, I'd learned a few tricks of the trade — mostly by living in Yorkshire which has got its priorities right and consists mainly of the important things in life like breweries, banks and building societies. There, I met a bank manager who called me by my first name and told me all his problems and what with running a bank on a university campus, he hardly ever had time to be a Trotskyist or a realist, he said, the former obviously something nasty he'd caught from some student or other.

Inadvertently, he told me all about the Cannons of Lending — a sort of bank manager's defence weapon against people who ask for loans. Handed down by Moses, it's the bible in book form listing the sort of qualities looked for in the deserving poor — Character, Integrity and Purpose, in case you need to know for future reference. When I wrote a piece about his excellent student banking service he said now he knew what it was to be famous. Why, oh why didn't I stay in Yorkshire? I could probably have a really big overdraft by now.

Still, now I was wiser. I wrote to my regular bank manager telling him I was lunching with the Vice-President of the World Bank, which was true — me and thirty others. I also dropped him a line saying I'd cleared my overdraft and wasn't it nice we had a Labour Government what with it being May Day and so forth. (That was in the old days, of course.)

"Your traditional view of the significance of May Day," he wrote back, "has, I fear, been overtaken by the more recent political significance of the day and it would seem that the Heavens disapprove for I have rarely known a colder or wetter May Day."

Anyway, he's gone as well and since I keep getting these formatted letters suggesting I do something or other at my earliest convenience. Known on the other side of the counter as Concerned Letters, they've been coming in so fast and furious that I had begun to lose faith in the bank's humanity until I got one from the sub-manager. Have you noticed that it's the manager who believes in the illusion of solvency but it's the sub-manager who has to deal with reality.

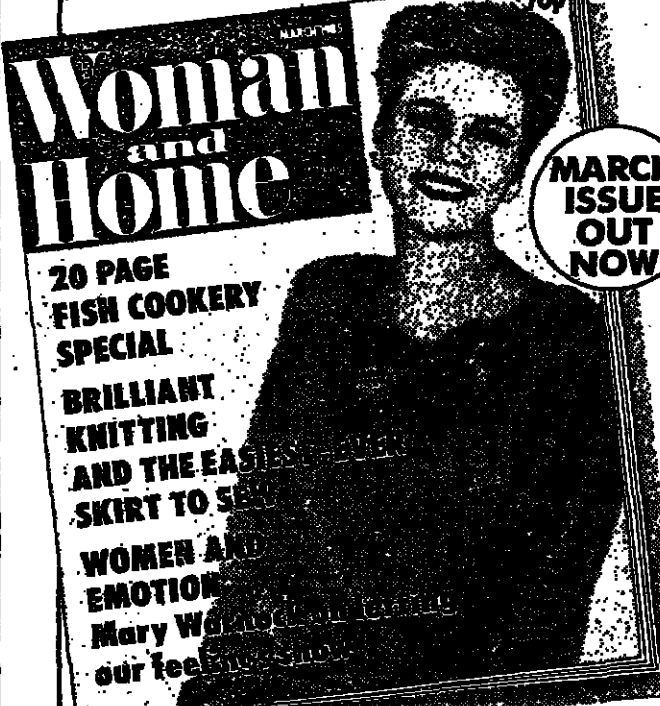
I replied in what I hoped was a tone of gentle reproof

His letter was dated February 14 and I replied in what I hoped was a tone of gentle reproof — how could he write such a letter on Valentine's Day?

The reply was instant — "Dear Russell — What can I say? A thousand apologies." Enclosed was a silk daffodil.

"Dear Mr Bainbridge — perhaps one day I may call on you Robert? I shall keep your daffodil pressed between the pages of my cheque book wherein also lies my heart." Is it just that spring is here or am I falling in love again?

## THE LONGER LASTING MONTHLY MAGAZINE



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**THERE'S MORE TO VALUE IN WOMAN AND HOME**



Richard Euston meets the winner of this year's W. E. Smith award

## The war lord



David Hughes

FOR A novel of scarcely more than 100 pages, David Hughes's *The Pork Butcher* is accumulating an impressive number of honours. The best new English novel (perhaps the best) is a better word, describes how the German pork butcher of the title, learning that he has not long to live, returns to his native village to confront his war-massacre of an entire village.

When the book was published last April it won a rare unanimity of praise from the reviewers. The first new English novel I have read this year," wrote Paul Bailey in *Country Life*. "An unforgettable experience," said Anthony Thwaite in the *Observer*; Robert Nye in the *Guardian* called the book brilliant, startling, satisfying, moving, intelligent and powerful.

In the past 24 hours *The Pork Butcher* has won two notable distinctions. It is the best new English novel of the century, selected by the *Guardian* and the *Observer*. It is also the best new English novel of the century, selected by the *Observer* and the *Guardian*.

At the same time it was awarded the 1982 W. E. Smith award, which comes with less cash (£4,000) and less razzamatazz than the Booker prize, but the track record of the Smith awards is if anything more impressive. The first won in 1953 by Voss by the Nobel laureate Patrick White, followed the next year by Laurie Lee's *Cider With Rosie*.

Other award winners include Nadine Gordimer, E. L. Rieu, Jean Rhys for the *Observer*; *Baroness* by V. S. Naipaul; *The Mimic Men* by John Fowles; *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, Anthony Powell's *Temporary Kings*, and books by Seamus Heaney, Patrick Leigh Fermor, Thom Gunn and both in the *BMC* list and in the Smith awards, David Hughes is in good company.

At present he divides his time between a house near the Oval in London and a farmhouse near Llandovery in Wales. London is mainly the base for his journalistic activities. He has been film critic of the *Sunday Times* and is currently fiction reviewer for the *Mail* on Sunday. Wales is where he likes to go to write fiction.

He was born in 1930, the son of a headmaster in Hampshire. After war years spent moving about from Hampshire to London to Chichester he did national service in the RAF in which he got a commission and found himself in Lancashire

I FIND IT incredible that the Lyric Hammersmith production of Ibsen's *Little Eyolf* is only the fifth London revival of this late 1894 masterpiece. I remember emerging poleaxed from a Leicester Haymarket studio version a few years back (Ibsen is often at his best in small spaces), and Clare Davidson's finely acted new production induces a similar feeling of exhilarated rediscovery. London is lucky to have two such neglected European classics as this and *The Lonely Road* running simultaneously.

What is *Little Eyolf* actually about? A difficult question. We are on the Allmers estate by the Norwegian fjords. Alfred has just returned from a mountain walking tour where he has supposedly been wrestling with his great volume on *The Responsibility of Man* (in fact, he hasn't written a word).

Eagerly awaiting him are his wife Rita, a frustrated sensualist, his devoted half-sister Asta, and his crippled son Eyolf. But no sooner is he back than the Rat-White brother (an elderly Fied Piper) enters asking: "Have you any troublesome thing that gnaws here in this house?"

Indeed they have; and after a shattering first-act climax we get two further acts in which the Allmers' marriage is mercilessly dissected before a resolution is achieved.

I leave the plot details deliberately vague because the play has (like all Ibsen) a detective story excitement one should discover for oneself.



Ronald Pickup, Diana Rigg, Cheryl Campbell in *Little Eyolf*; picture by Douglas Jeffery

Michael Billington applauds *Little Eyolf* at the Hammersmith Lyric

## How Ibsen educated Rita

self. But what is uncanny is Ibsen's ability to combine large themes with precise, martial vivisection and a cluster of pre-Freudian symbols. At bottom, I think the play is about self-recognition: piercing through the "life-life" in order to achieve something.

Allmers imagines himself a noble idealist, a devoted father, a platonically adoring brother. Ibsen rigorously peels off the layers of de-

ception. Equally Rita imagines her sexual fervour lifts her on to the heroic plane: it doesn't. The key moment comes when both realise they are incapable of a grand suicidal gesture. They are "earthbound" and their task is to achieve some small good here and now.

What makes this a great play, however, is that ideas of renunciation and regeneration are combined with a profound understanding of

marriage. Ibsen (yes, fusty old Ibsen) clearly says that we give ourselves away in moments of organic intensity; and there is a strong hint that Allmers in making love to his wife is really thinking of his "sister".

The play is also thick with sexual symbols ("The champagne stood there but he raised his glass," Rita asks her detestant husband) that show Ibsen got there way before Freud. But, as

every line slots inexorably into place, you get a sense of sublime recombination ironically placed in the great open expanses of western Norway.

This is what makes it a hard play to direct: it is precise and dream-like at the same time. Real emotions are uncovered in a strangely blank environment. But Clare Davidson gets it right, avoiding the fatal Ibsen trap of making the characters

look furtively guilt-ridden from the start.

Diana Rigg's Rita is superb, starting out memorably ardent and only revealing her true nature when her husband suggests there is enough happiness to go round. Then you can't want much. She snaps in a flash of tigress-like possessiveness. But Ms. Rigg, with hands that turn a car into a strait-jacket, exactly catches Rita's growth from Medea-like self-absorption into practical idealism. Michael Meyer, the translator, says the play has always been unpopular because of its title but it's hard to think of a better. Ms. Rigg's performance suggests what it might once have been called: *Educating Rita*.

Ronald Pickup matches her exactly as Allmers (the role Agate dubbed "unstable"). He sharply conveys both intellectual aspiration (he even flexes his neck muscles as he stalks of reaching to the stars) and spiritual weakness. He also astonishingly catches the man-child element in Ibsen's heroes as in a memorable moment, he and Cheryl Campbell's Asta (a beautifully clear account of a woman struggling to suppress her physical passion) rock back and forth in a dream of remembered happiness.

Paul Moriarty's *Forgetting a Road-building Idealist* tends to excellent support and in fact safely embodies the theme running through this thriller, soul-stripping play: that before you can change society you have to come to terms with your self.

### TELEVISION

Hugh Hebert

### Baby Searchers

IF YOU stake £7,000 savings and a round trip of 12,000 miles and a month of painful search on finding a Brazilian baby to adopt, you might as well face a few hard truths. Ray and Susan Kelly set out on this trip, thinking there was a baby boy all lined up for them. Only to find the doctor said the child had mental problems, he didn't advise them to take this one.

So the guide and mentor who apparently at no financial profit to herself was arranging this, the 26th adoption in which she had been, it to them straight. "The only good thing about adopting a baby is you can choose a healthy child." So the Kellys began in Sao Paulo where the rich scrapers are cliffs rising over a sea of shanties.

Baby Searchers, like others in this Real Lives series on BBC-1, sometimes seems to put a strange emphasis on "real". True, it's only a title, documentary is about what is real, what happens, and maybe shouldn't get involved too often in motivations, in the why. It is sufficient that the Kellys, after six years of distressing treatment for infertility, still cannot have children of their own and are prepared to go on this often agonising search for one. But it isn't sufficient for the Brazilian authorities who don't much like the idea of exporting children, and it may not be sufficient for some viewers.

Whatever the moral issues, when you see the Sao Paulo slum children, you don't have much doubt that the Kellys are doing the world a

favour. Thousands of these kids—a million, it said on the soundtrack, but you know what round figures are—live and work, that is, beg, steal, or prostitute themselves, on the streets.

There was one small boy you could have sworn really belonged in Africa. With his dark skin and the wedge-shaped head of the starved and sick, you could not really believe his white skin. A welfare worker had spotted him, begging with his mother, and persuaded her to allow the boy to go to hospital for a few days. When he was taken back to her, she was furious. He looked so much better she was sure her begging bowl taking would suffer. Real Lives, in the footnotes.

The Kellys found their baby, who got sick, then got well again, and they brought him to London, and they called him Selwyn. The last we heard of him was a very healthy sneeze. And his mother said, "Well done."

### RONNIE SCOTT'S

John Fordham

### Art Blakey

DOWNSTAIRS at Ronnie Scott's there is an exhibition of David Redfern's photographs of Art Blakey taken over the past 20 years of what must be a cool half century in the music business. Jazz fans are more prone than most to dream mistily of a golden age, and I couldn't help overhearing remarks like, "These were the real Jazz Messengers," as I wandered round the show. In the case of Blakey, while his bands have varied over the years—mostly between pretty good and inspired—there is no reason at all for his current ensemble to feel cowed by the past. What is immediately noticeable by comparison with last year is that the same

young front line—Jean Toussaint (tenor), Donald "Duck" Harrison (alto) and Terence Blanchard (trumpet)—seems to be increasingly developing a momentum and an esprit of its own. They are impelled by the leader's experience and his unflinching dynamism at the drums but also inspired by jazz ideas that increasingly seem to be their own.

Blakey has always encouraged this, hiring young musicians and giving them independence as Miles Davis has often done. But Toussaint, Harrison and Blanchard are benefiting from the fact that, unusually among drummer-led bands, Blakey shows a marked disinclination to show off on stage.

The contrast between Harrison and Toussaint is striking. Harrison admires the late Eric Dolphy, plays many of his solos at angles to the harmony, and is given to a "fanciful" and surprising flights of fancy like the plaintive dissonant string of ascending squeaks with which he ended his first solo on the band's gritty and guttural mid-tempo opener, "Toussaint into Brecoy." He is a less highly tuned but deeply thoughtful musician—follows this shower of sparks with a series of warm, velvet phrases.

Where the Messengers do reveal the signature of being led by a drummer is in the abrupt and knowing time changes that figure in most of the themes—particularly where they veer from quiet, cushioned, softly infected sections into breezy swing. Blakey's cynaballs flaring. The effect is like an idling racing engine abruptly run up to the limit and back.

Blakey's secret has continued to be that anything can still happen in his band. When his bassist suddenly interjected a huge reverberating twang into a pause in a Blanchard solo the leader—still impressionable after all these years of being let out a delighted "Ha!" and whirled his towel around his ears. The best Jazz Messengers for years.

### LEICESTER

Robin Thorner

### The Bald Prima Donna

I AGREE with the philosophy behind the Leicester Haymarket's season of classic revivals in the studio. With Neil Dunn's *Steaming* currently clouding the spectacles of their main house audience, and the Phoenix young people's theatre just down the road, running a programme of our dramatic heritage, where else is there for a studio company to go?

There is, in any case, a strong argument for breaking out of that dualism of "commercial" box office and "brave innovation and occasionally taking a look at these areas of our dramatic heritage" that have been squeezed into neglect.

But the next question is, which? From the entire canon of world theatre, what are the reasons for retrieving one forgotten masterpiece as against a thousand others—apart from it being something that someone in the theatre has always wanted to do?

The studio company has used this season to show us that, given time and thought and effort and will, they can make scintillating sense of anything from Greek tragedy to surrealism; it's a splendid showcase for high-powered ensemble performances.

But the criterion for selection must be that the play still has something to say to an audience today. And the problem with Eugene Ionesco's *The Bald Prima Donna* is that on the surface it looks very dated. It's the sort of thing that an adventurous rep might have staged—not so much for the audience as for the actors—25 years ago.

In some ways it's an outsider's view of an outsider's view of an outsider's view of a second dinner with unexpected guests rather than tell them to go home. But this Marjorie exasperation has a healthy ring: if the detail now seems grotesque, the underlying attitudes still survive.

And they are beautifully brought to life by the studio company, directed by Nancy Meckler on a chintzy setting designed by Annie Smart. The play is preceded by another rarity, in a double bill with Sean O'Casey's *Bedtime Story*. Worth collecting, if only for the laughs.

Robin Denselow reviews rock records

## Crisp Smiths

THE CITY of Manchester must loathe Morrissey. The finest track on The Smiths' debut album was a chilling study of the Moors murders, with the chorus "Oh Manchester—se-much to answer for."

Now the gloomily tenebrous quartet return with their second proper studio album (their last release was a collection of singles and early recordings), and once again their home-town roots come in for dismal scrutiny. "Belonging" shouts "run Manchester schools, bemoans Morrissey in the opening track, 'same old suit since '62'."

Meat Is Murder (Rough Trade), shows many of the traits that made the band's debut LP so infuriatingly interesting, along with some startling improvements. The Smiths are special mostly because of Morrissey's distinctive, melodic and mournful voice, and lyrics that never make for easy listening, but at least dare to explore areas that most pop writers prefer to leave well alone. That they don't always work doesn't seem to have damaged the band's popularity.

His lyrics show both a fascination with violence and a horror of it, mixed with gloomy introspection and a lurking obsession with death. He's at his best when writing about subjects other than himself, but this doesn't happen too frequently. Where once he seemed self-obsessed and slightly wimpy, he now seems gently morbid, though with a sense of humour lurking behind the misery. "I think about life and I think about death, and neither one particularly appeals," he complains.

Meanwhile Johnny Marr, the guitarist responsible for The Smiths' music, somehow manages to match the lyrics with settings so energetic, vital and lively that the gloom is almost dispelled. John Fogerty's *Centerfield* (Warners). The most welcome comeback of the week is the first album in ten years by the great John Fogerty, once the leader of Creedence Clearwater Revival, and the man responsible for all those rolling hills like Proud Mary and Green River, quite apart from Status Quo's anthem *Rocking All Over The World*.

Fogerty has been away quietly developing his musical skills, so he's now become the swamp-rock equivalent of Steve Winwood: not content to write, arrange and produce all the songs, he

also plays all the instruments himself, from drums and electro-percussion to keyboards and saxophone, as well as providing the still distinctive guitar-lines and vocals.

The result is a set of songs that sound like a pared-down Creedence mixed at times with a touch of J. J. Cale or even ZZ Top, and all with a metronome beat. The Old Man Down Road is a classic bluesy swamp-rock opener; I Saw It On TV is a charming, distanced view of the Sixties with a rolling Creedence-style melody, and Mr Greed is a rocker with a solid riff that shows how Fogerty's influence made it to the more melodic side of heavy metal. I'd be interested to find out if he's still as great playing live.

The Bad and Lowdown World of the Kane Gang (Kitchenware). From the Newcastle indie company responsible for Prefab Sprout comes a strong, gutsy, white soul album with a distinctive North-east feel. The Kane Gang have so far released three singles, all of which are included here, but haven't yet had the acclaim they deserve. The soul revival has brought dozens of bands imitating the great American soul of the Sixties, but the Kane Gang are more interesting than most.

The Associates: Perhaps (Warners). It's been three years since Billy MacKenzie last released an album, so he's made up for it here with a very lengthy set that goes some way to explaining why he has achieved such success. He has got a remarkable voice, high croon that is inevitably reminiscent of Bowie, and he uses it to good effect on a series of pleasant if forgettable ballads that mostly have a classic lush backing and a gentle electronic dance beat. The best track is the current single, the very gentle and pretty *Breakfast*.

By Cooder: Paris, Texas Original Motion Picture Soundtrack (Warners). A new release by the man who has become everyone's favourite guitarist has to be an event, but this is strictly for his most devout followers. As the title explains, it's the soundtrack to the Wim Wenders road movie of last year, and a brilliant soundtrack it is, with the desolate Texas landscape matched by Cooder's highly atmospheric, gently sliding guitar work.

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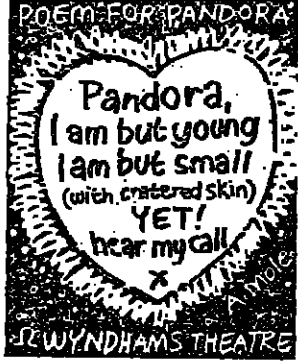
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Eye, eye — Donald Sutherland, left, and Michael Elphick in Ordeal By Innocence.

# The English way of death

**WHO WOULD** have thought that Agatha Christie would be so profitable a mine for cinematic thrillers in the seventies and eighties? Isn't it all irredeemably old-fashioned stuff, unlikely to appeal to the 18-to-24 year olds, who still go regularly to the movies? Probably it is, but a good example can be just the treat older ex-regulars require to desert the telly for an evening.

writer wife, screenwrites a hit film, makes a fortune and then takes up with Sharon Stone's model-cum-starlet whose career he fosters. His fame reduced to ashes by an appalling musical version of *Gone With The Wind*, starring the new woman in his life, he finds that his forsaken wife has risen as high up the greasy pole as he did by writing a best-seller called *He Said It Was Going To Be Forever*.

**Admittedly,** Desmond Dave's straightforward version of *Ordeal by Innocence* (Classic, Haymarket, 15) is not the most lavish of recent adaptations. But it can lay fair claim to being one of the most faithful, traversing the story with some clarity and a commendable sense of atmosphere. And its cast is distinguished enough to make one whet the lips a little.

Forever. In all this, the child is virtually forgotten, which is the reason for her lawyer-backed revenge. But this is not so much a tiny tots version of *Kramer vs Kramer* as one heck of a muddle, since director Charles Shyer, who also wrote the piece, never effectively shows us the perfidious adult world that might be seen from the perspective of childhood.

Donald Sutherland, playing another of his carefully modulated English gentlemen, is the West Country visitor determined to uncover the truth, battling with Christopher Plummer's even smoother sort who would rather not reopen the case which led to his son's imprisonment for his wife's murder. Faye Dunaway, Sarah Miles, and Ian McShane contribute effective cameos too.

There are, though, some good performances in an otherwise ugly to look at and dreary film.

You don't need a complete lack of imagination to find Waterlarian Borowczyk's *Dr Jekyll* (ICA Cinema, no cert) really incestuous, too. As the role here means you. This 1961 film, originally called *The Strange Case Of Dr Jekyll And Miss Osbourne*, is based by the director on the first, really, of the two books by Robert Louis Stevenson later revised on the advice of his wife. What is clear is that Borowczyk has tried to parallel the awful nightmare Swedenborg would have had before writing

But somehow it isn't quite enough. Filmed in and around Dartmouth, Ms Christie's part of the world, Ordeal by Innocence intrigues without ever taking wing. It was one of the writer's favourites but lack of real characterisation prevents much more than screen repertory, which Daves orchestrates as though it were a pleasant chore.

He might have accomplished this less risibly with a better script which, often appallingly dubbed into English, would convulse a codfish. As it is, though, the power of his obsessively erotic vision is badly weakened but not entirely killed.

The net result will hardly broaden the Christie appeal, but should provide a safe enough haven for her regulars. The Dave Brubeck score is another point in its favor.

because he has tried to teach himself as well as us. He has gone back to his own heimat or homeland, and the result makes Holocaust look like the fake that it was.

His cast, none of them well-known, at least at the time the film was made — and some not even professionals — are almost uniformly superb. They can't have known quite what they were doing even though never asked, like so many film actors, to switch from one part of the story to another at the director's whim. They just ploughed through, and they reap a wonderful harvest.

Orchestrated with great sympathy and understanding, and the kind of tact that few film-makers seem to manage when they require some big moment or other, they are able to be illogical as well as logical in their characterisations, so that expectations are constantly confounded. If you think about it, that's what actual people are like too.

**I have deliberately not gone into particulars because I think that a fresh, untrammelled voyage of discovery is abundantly the best**

-Heimat, in other words, is worth it. Perhaps the beginning and the end are not the strongest parts of it, perhaps there are arguments other than those I have indicated against it. But what you cannot say is that it is too long. Actually, it is too short. The bigger chunks of it you swallow, the more nourishment you'll get.

**Which is why you should see it first in the cinema, and then on television. I think, by the way, that you will be perfectly happy to view it twice, like any landmark.**

**All four parts of Heimat will be screened over the next four weekends at the Lumière Cinema, St Martin's Lane. During the intervening three weeks, the film will be shown in separate parts each night. Ring 01-836 0691 for details.**

## Best films

## Best on TV

**David Naughton in An American Werewolf in London - TV Saturday.** Veterans drifting in New York, Midnight Cowboy-style. **An American Werewolf in London** (Saturday, BBC1, 10.10). John Landis's 1981 comedy thriller, an updated version of the old story, told with great glee.

ventriloquist sequence (Redgrave).  
42nd Street (Sunday, CA, 10:50): Lloyd Bacon's classic backstage musical, made in 1933 with Bebe Daniels, Warner Baxter, George Brent and Busby Berkeley choreography.  
Director: Zivago (Sunday, ITV, 10:55): David Lean's 1965 version of the Pasternak novel, followed at 9.45 by tribute to the director.  
Dirty Harry (Monday, BBC-1, 10:55): 1971 Don Siegel-Clint Eastwood vigilante cop epic, still a morality for our time.  
Many movies but the best.

Don Giovanni on Tuesday. It's good news to hear that Lino Brooks, arrested for sedition in Manila recently, has his last film, Bayan Ko, winner of the 1984 BFI Award, opened at the ICA Cinema in March.

Among the group of films showing over the next week at the Cambridge Arts Cinema are Roeg's once virtually shelved Eureka, Ray's Home And The World and Fiala's To Our Loves — the last

## New on video

**HUSTON'S** Under The Volcano, for which Albert Finney gets an Oscar nomination, is a CBS/fox release this month, and among the Warner Home Video collection is Peckinpah's Bring Me The Head Of Alfredo Garcia, Ken Loach's Kes, Scorsese's The Last Waltz (with The Band) and Huston's The Life And Times Of Judge Roy Bean among the classics from MCA. The Wizard Of Oz Take Out To The Ball Game (Kelly, Sinatra, Esther Williams) and The Royal Wedding (Astaire, Jane Powell). Palace Video release Jimi Plays Berkeley, the last filmed Hendrix concert, in March.

### Special interest

THE German Film Theatre's National and Chinese seasons, plus its Robert De Niro retrospective, continue over the weekend, together with the new Fiction Festival's second World War on film and TV, a Tarkovsky season and a series on representations of the Irish on film. Highlights on Saturday, and the film programme on Sunday (part of the normal repertoire which goes alongside the special events).

The continually new Cinema of Brentford is Waterman's Arts Centre is proving very popular in a cinema-starved area. Tonight, there's the original version of Cimino's Heaven's Gate, and, on Friday, to Monday, from *Another Planet* from Friday to Monday. *Lost*'s

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named one of the best films of 1984 but consistently underrated. *Eureka* also shows from Monday next for a week at Cinema City, Norwich.

Alex Cox's entertaining *Repo Man* shows till Tuesday at Edinburgh Filmhouse's Cinema 1 and is then replaced by Rohmer's popular *Full Moon* in Paris. Gregory Cava's *El Norte* runs from Sunday to Tuesday week at Bristol's Arncliffe, and Skoll-

mowski's Success Is The Best Revenge shares the programme with the Ray film at the Triangle, Aston University Arts Centre. There's a double bill of James Ivory's *Roseland* and Paul Cox's *Lonely Hearts* at Tyneside for three days from tonight in Cinema 2 — Altman's *Nashville* on Sunday in Cinema 1, followed next week by *Repo Man*.

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damage where they were nested in warm leaf carpets under the trees. Moreover the low-growing brambles (*Rubus peritius*) confined to the woodland had remained undamaged, while all the sturdier, more prickly types flourishing in open places had withered. It was apparent that the warmth generated by decaying leaf-mould, like that in compost heaps, had been sufficient to soften the effect of even the most severe night frosts of this winter.



EVERY reader of science fiction knows the scene. Scanners aboard a spaceship approaching an unexplored star detect a system of planets, one of which is a fortunate chance, similar to the Earth.

While such speculations are far from new, the hard evidence has always been scant. So there is jubilation over recent discoveries which demonstrate that there are indeed planetary systems around other stars. The findings are good news to those who claim that we are not alone in the Universe.

The difficulty with finding planets of other stars is that, being so far away, they are too faint to show up through even the most powerful telescope. For instance, an observer around the nearest star, Alpha Centauri, would be unable to see our largest planet, Jupiter.

The breakthrough came two years ago thanks to IRAS, the Infra-Red Astronomy Satellite. While making test observations of the bright star Vega, American astronomers George Aumann and Fred Gillett were surprised to find that the star was giving off more infra-red radiation than other, similar stars.

Drs Aumann and Gillett came to realise that the excess infra-red emission was nothing to do with Vega itself. For one thing, the emitting material was too cold. Its temperature was about 180deg. C, roughly the same as at the cloud tops of Saturn. The emissions had to come from a cloud of matter around Vega.

Aumann and Gillett deduced that the cloud around Vega consists of particles that range in size from small pebbles to objects the size of an asteroid, and perhaps larger. Since Vega is a young star, about one tenth the age of the Sun, the swarm of matter around it is presumably in the process of forming into a planetary system.

There could be full-sized planets among the swarm of debris, but the IRAS telescope could not see clearly enough to distinguish them. IRAS traced the cloud out to about 7,500 miles from Vega, roughly twice the diameter of our own solar system. The mass of the cloud is estimated to be about the same as that of all the planets around our Sun.

Aumann and Gillett continued their search with IRAS, finding another 40 stars that showed the same infra-red excess as Vega. But without direct pictures of the clouds of matter around these stars, astronomers could not know for certain that they were observing embryo solar systems.

Bradford Smith of the University of Arizona and Richard Terzile of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory decided to investigate further. They turned the 100in. telescope of Las Campanas Observatory in Chile towards Beta Pictoris, one of the stars singled out by IRAS which happened to be conveniently placed for them to observe. Smith and Terzile blocked out the light from the star with a mask, and used a specially sensitive detector called a charge-coupled device, to record the faint light from the star's surroundings.

To their excitement, they saw the faint smudge of a disk of dust and gas encircling the star, the first direct view of a forming planetary system. In the part of the disk closest to Beta Pictoris, hidden from view by the mask, there could even be fully formed planets, according to Smith and Terzile. With time, the rest of the disk that does not aggregate into planets will eventually disperse.

There is delight over recent findings which indicate there are other planets surrounding stars beyond the solar system. Ian Ridpath looks at how they are being tracked down and at the growing pile of evidence

## Throwing a wobbly

Charge coupled device picture of Beta Pictoris with its circumstellar disc extending 40 billion miles from the star. No ordinary photograph was possible at a distance of 50 light years: the image above was "rotated" by removing most of the background light scattered by the earth's atmosphere. The dark horizontal and vertical lines are silk filaments used to support an occulting mask

This finding has added significance because our own solar system is thought to have formed from such a disk of dust and gas around the young Sun. By studying swarms of matter encircling stars such as Beta Pictoris, we are in effect turning the clock back 4,500 million years to watch the processes that led to the birth of the Earth and its neighbours.

What would an alien planetary system look like? Astronomers have performed computer simulations on the formation of planets, and have found that a wide range of outcomes is possible. In some cases, most of the cloud matter around the star might condense into one large body with a mass greater than that of Jupiter, while in other cases a swarm of asteroids might result.

Many of the computer simulations resemble our own solar system. If one star in 10 has planets, as astronomers are finding, and if each planetary system has about 10 members as the computer simulations suggest, then planets may be as abundant in the Galaxy as are stars.

Most sensational of all is the recent claim by a group of astronomers at Kitt Peak Observatory to have made the first direct sighting of a planet outside our solar system. The clue to this object's existence came from astronomers at the US Naval Observatory, who had spent several years closely monitoring two red dwarf stars called Van Biesbroeck 8 and Van Biesbroeck 10, both far smaller and cooler than the Sun.

The US Naval Observatory team found that these stars were wobbling slightly from side to side, as though they were moving in mutual orbit with an unseen companion, i.e. a planet or faint star.

The Kitt Peak team photographed these stars using a technique called speckle interferometry, which cuts out the blurring effect of the Earth's atmosphere and then observed in the infrared, to reduce the contrast in brightness between the stars and any companions. Sure enough, they saw a companion to Van Biesbroeck 8 at a distance of about 600 million miles from the star. The companion was christened VB 8B.

VB 8B is a ball of gas with an estimated mass of a few dozen times that of Jupiter, too small or it to be a star. An object needs a mass of about 80 Jupiters, equal to 8 per cent the mass of the Sun, to trigger the energy-generating nuclear reactions that make it a true star. But while VB 8B is not a star, it is very large by the accepted standards of planets. Astronomers have theorised about the existence of objects in this intermediate size range, and have coined for them the term "brown dwarf". That description fits VB 8B very well.

No companion was seen for the other star studied, Van Biesbroeck 10. That is not as disappointing as it sounds, because the US Naval Observatory results suggest that this companion body has a mass of only a few Jupiters, so it would be too faint to show up even with the Kitt Peak team's sensitive techniques. If the mass estimate of a few Jupiters is correct, this unseen body must be considered a true planet. Smaller bodies, similar in size to the Earth, may also exist unseen around these stars.

To detect other planets that are too faint to be seen directly, NASA and the University of Arizona are designing a telescope to be mounted on NASA's space station. This telescope will search for the tell-tale wobbles in the position of stars that give away the existence of planets orbiting them. In space, the telescope will be able to measure star positions far more precisely than is possible with telescopes on the ground. Exciting times are ahead in the search for planets of other stars.

Ian Ridpath is author of *Life of Earth: An Illustrated Guide to Life in Space*, published by Granada (£5.95).

## Judy Redfearn investigates the square bacterium

### Out of shape

IN THE brine pools of the Sinai Peninsula lives a biological oddity: a species of bacterium that assumes the shape of a thin, flat square, rather than the usual spherical, oval or rod-like shape preferred by most bacteria. Squareness, however, is not the bacterium's only claim to notoriety. A multi-national group of biologists has now found that its method of getting about is also unusual.

Most motile bacteria move by means of thin hairs which protrude from their surfaces. The flagella, as the hairs are called, are twisted into a helix much like the thread on a screw. Very often many flagella become entwined together in a sort of bundle.

The bacterium moves when a little motor at each flagellar root rotates. If the flagella are twisted into right-handed helices (like the threads on an ordinary screw) and the motor causes them to rotate clockwise then all will be well and the bacterium will swim. Likewise for left-handed helices and anti-clockwise rotation.

But should the direction of rotation not match the helical sense, then the bacterium's bundles of neatly twirling flagella fly apart and the bug itself starts tumbling randomly. (To illustrate the point, take two wires twisted together, hold them firmly at one end and twist the other end between finger and thumb. When twiddled in one direction, the wires will rotate freely but in the other they will not.)

One may have thought that no right-thinking bacterium would get its motors' rotational directions wrong. But the common-or-garden bacterium actually does this chaotic tumbling that such a "mistake" causes in an attempt to avoid danger. There is, after all, a chance that once the tumbling stops it will find itself pointing in a direction away from instead of towards the threat.

So much for normal bacteria — what of the square variety? They too move by means of flagella protruding from their surfaces. But as Professor Dieter Oesterhelt and colleagues from the Max Planck Institut für Biochemie in Munich and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem found, they somehow seem to escape the phase of random tumbling every time they want to change direction. Instead they simply start their flagella rotating in the opposite sense and, very neatly, they begin to retrace their steps, like changing the direction of a screw.

But how can they do it without their bundles of coiled flagella flying apart? Nobody quite knows. Also a mystery is the observation that square bacteria themselves do not rotate in an opposite sense to the flagella, as would seem to be required by the laws of physics. They can hardly be breaking the laws — so what is going on?

Some of the answers may be revealed by looking at another species of salt-loving bacterium. That species is more conventional in shape but it too avoids random tumbling when changing direction. The coincidence suggests that the saline environment itself may cause the flagella to rotate in a more tightly, probably by affecting the electrical bonding between the threads.

As for the lack of rotation of the bacteria — perhaps that is because they are square. To tiny bacteria, water is thick and viscous as treacle is to us. The square shape of the bacteria would resist twisting more than a round one, so possibly the squareness of the bacteria and their unusual means of locomotion are linked.

Loft insulation, double glazing, no open fires, draught-proofing: your house may be warm but it could also be full of toxic fumes. Paul Simons looks at the dangers from household pollutants, and the surprise antidote discovered by the space scientists

## It came from outer space: to stop life being a gas

THE Government's "Save It" campaign stressed the need for well insulated homes. Cut out the draughts, double glaze windows, and insulate the roof all sounded like good advice — until a new problem appeared. If a house is too well insulated and draughts are badly ventilated, the humidity becomes so bad it drips condensation. But there's another, darker story: the draught-proof houses are also a pollution trap. Gas cookers give off nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide; wood joinery, carpet adhesives, and cavity wall insulation all rely heavily on formaldehyde, which means fumes and our own private pollution — particularly cigarette smoke — are all dangerous to health.

The Handbook of Industrial Toxicology lists formaldehyde as "highly toxic." It is a known carcinogen, but more immediate problems start with concentrations as low as one part formaldehyde in 100 million parts of air, when most people's eyes water. Higher levels can cause lung irritation, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, headache and fatigue.

More sinister Formaldehyde "outgassing" is also bad in new or recently renovated buildings, but the US Consumer Protection Safety Commission recently reported that wood panelling outgassed up to 38,000 micrograms per square metre every day (although results varied considerably).

Even more sinister is the possible risk from radiation. Natural radioactivity in the ground emanates from uranium 238 — particularly abundant in granite. This in turn gives off a radioactive gas, radon, which seeps into brickwork and masonry. It then breaks down into fine dust of polonium, which is known to cause lung cancer. The National Radiological Protection Board concluded in a report that the polonium was an insignificant source of radiation. Claims in the press, however, that May 23, 1983 of 1,500 deaths per year in the UK caused in this way were speculations, based on highly suspect extrapolations from

radiation doses at Hiroshima. However, radon or polonium interacts with other carcinogens, such as those in cigarette smoke, and increases the chances of lung cancer. Furthermore, any radiation effects build up in the body no matter how small the individual exposure doses. And of course, cigarette smoke itself is a pollutant, so much so that in a badly ventilated house it will pollute non-smokers as well, particularly with carbon monoxide.

On top of that there is a whole plethora of household chemicals to pollute a stuffy house: aerosol sprays, harsh cleaners, insecticides, and so on (a list of US household pollutants can be found in The

Household Pollutants Guide, Anchor Press, New York). As a rule, good ventilation avoids most indoor pollution. But one useful alternative was developed from the ultimate in tight ventilation aboard the Space Shuttle. Dr Billy Wolverton at the NASA laboratories at Bay St Louis, Mississippi is interested in cleaning up pollution in space capsules (and eventually space colonies) using plants.

Working with Rebecca McDonald and E. A. Watkins, he fed noxious gases to some of our favourite indoor plants. The common spider plant (*Chlorophytum complanatum*), golden pothos (*Scindapsus aureus*), and naphthytis (*Synonym podophyllum*) were confined to sealed chambers.

Various gases were pumped in, and their levels then monitored, to see if the plants got rid of any of the fumes.

### In the kitchen

The first surprise was finding that the soil alone — or rather the bugs that lived in it — soaked up some formaldehyde. But plants were spectacular gas sponges, and the spider plant scored the most impressive tally: 37 parts per million formaldehyde virtually wiped out in 24 hours, 47 parts per million nitrogen dioxide in six hours, and 123 parts per million carbon monoxide in 24 hours. How does this relate to the stuffy energy-efficient home?

Formaldehyde outgassing at 550,000 micrograms every day is quite feasible. One spider plant in a gallon pot can remove one per cent — 70 plants would provide adequate cleansing. Plants in the kitchen would get rid of the nitrogen dioxide and carbon dioxide from cooking — alternatively the plants could be kept in a conservatory through which air from a central heat/air conditioning system is pulled. "The plants metabolise the pollutants as a food source," says Wolverton. "We used reactivated carbon in Skylab, but it didn't revitalise, whereas the plant will, and add something to the environment. It has both a regenerative and a psychological effect."

New standards in natural history illustration will be set at the end of the month with the publication of a magnum opus on spiders. Anthony Tucker talks to the author

## The spiderman who blew away a lot of the cobwebs

DR MIKE ROBERTS looks at you shyly and quizzically answering questions with a modesty that conceals the expertise of his achievement. He is not yet 40 but, working since he was a medical student in Sheffield, at first haltingly and then with increasing confidence and speed, he has described in extraordinary detail the species of spiders in Britain and Ireland. His work, which condenses the existing standard and verbose texts into a concise and non-expert alike. It rests on patience, structural understanding, and simple microscopy.

There are, of course, illustrations of spiders, including a two-volume classic published over a century ago by John Blackwall. And, of course, for reasons which are difficult to explain, many people recoil from spiders and harvestmen — among the most useful and benign of creatures — as if they were distasteful. But the facts are, spiders are ubiquitous, have some role in insect control, and live lives that are distinguished by acts of great elegance, skill, and interspecies chastity. For the male and female organs of the spider species have a plex lock-and-key fit which

not only eliminates — except as a rare event — the emergence of hybrids, but provides the basis of species identification. It is labyrinthine in difficulty.



Dr Mike Roberts

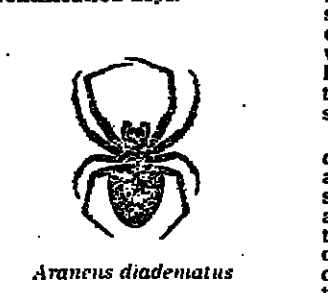
detailed drawings and paintings and the decades of production are no more than an expected part of the history of a normally creative man.

"I was interested in spiders when I was a student, but no more than in music or walking or cars or painting. Of course, I was brought up in an environment that encouraged me to look at things, at all things, in a detailed and critical way. My mother was an artist, and to me, it was more natural to draw, paint and observe than not to do so. But there is no special reason for concentrating on spiders. It could have been springtails or beetles. As a student I painted to sell, to help get through the medical school. Spiders became a focus of work when, almost as an accident, I started to try to study them as I might have studied anything else. "I went along to the library and got out a copy of the standard work on spiders — the one by Lockett and Millidge. It is an enormous pioneering work, full of descriptive words and dotted with small drawings. As do many people, I found it difficult to use. I found the keys difficult, and the verbal descriptions hard to relate to observed structure. But the fact is that, a drawing is a far more accurate and succinct way of describing a specific structure than a whole book

full of words. The eye is drawn to distinguishing similar but different structures and patterns. "Although existing works brought the information together, it was as a mass of fragments, almost inaccessible to a beginner and only rarely providing the kind of detailed and complete picture which would enable you to make an immediate identification. I suppose I knew then that something ought to be done about it and that I might be capable of doing it."

The detailed information that is needed for species identification can often only be seen under a low-power microscope. Perhaps the essential difference between the range of species, linking drawings of identifying structures with whole-page colour plates of complete spiders. It is, you might say, a splendid new gateway into the older literature. His whole-page coloured drawings of many of the species, almost exotic in their richness of colour and pattern and unbelievable unless you look closely at a spider through a high-power hand lens or (better) through a decent stereoscopic microscope, are the flowers of the art extending even to the

smallest spiders — which will comprise the final volume of the work. But the most demanding and difficult part of the work has been the structural research and the drawing of the tiny male palps and female epigynes which make up the decisive identification keys.



Araneus diadematus

The palp structures, with their spines and spiral locks and lobes, are among the most complex in nature and are often less than a millimetre in length. Working typically from hundreds of examples of the same species sometimes discovering many misidentifications on the way, Mike Roberts has arrived at characteristic structures for each species. "When I began, a detailed drawing of a whole spider might have taken a week or more of spare time. Now, once I have the material, a complex drawing might take

eight hours. Quite a lot of the drawings are not known except by their structure — to be explained by a single drawing and have required two drawings. Some of the pages of the first volume carry 15 scale drawings of this kind. It is amazing how much work and information can be packed into something so seemingly slim when compared with earlier works. He looks whimsical: "I would dearly like to turn some of these structures into sculpture."

In its quality of descriptive drawing and determination to achieve completion, the spider study is unparalleled as a one-man effort. In using the microscope for the production of complete drawings of individuals as well as for the elucidation of detailed structure of organs, the study breaks new ground. This, as Mike Roberts acknowledges, is something which may well have to be done for the myriads of other creatures whose size is such that, hitherto, the microscope has been used only for the description of dissected parts. How is it, you might ask, that a man working full-time as a general practitioner and carrying the usual time-consuming burdens of community medicine, has the spare time to achieve more in a quite separate speciality than do most men who devote their

whole lives to it? Dr Roberts does not know, except perhaps that the final goal was seldom thought about. "I have not worked alone, of course, although I have done a great deal of the collecting. The Natural History Museum and specialists in this country and from abroad have helped."

Mike Roberts knows that he is evading the real question. "I suppose, if you were to sit down and say that you were going to produce high quality drawings and an unprecedented key to an entire group of creatures you would be too overwhelmed by the scale of the operation ever to begin. I worked, sometimes to 3 or 4 in the morning, on individual drawings. I gathered material all the time but really never looked beyond individual drawings. For each drawing there was a threshold when all was ready and beyond which lay a drawing that had to be completed as a single sitting. Spider alcoholics anonymous?"

Already in demand as a consultant on spider species in other parts of the world — on the Royal Society Aldabra material for example — Mike Roberts has a separate and highly specialised career on his hands whether he planned to have it or not. The spiders, already an opus, may turn out to be only one beginning.

Mike Roberts does not use the word "magnum opus" but the answer to the question, I suppose, is that I began with a certain aptitude.

As they used to say when I was around the art school, you can whistle that one again in G minor. And the reason that, in this context, his work is right, is that it is about spiders, not about Mike Roberts and certainly not about art. The volumes, on the other hand, are entirely about the publishers' art, which makes the whole thing a triumph.

The Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland. 3 volumes: Harley Books, Colchester. Vol. 1 (Atypidae-Theridionidae) and Vol. 2 (Coloure plates for the complete work) are being published at the end of the month, at £45 and £55 respectively. Vol. 3 (the Linyphiidae) will be published next year. The book embodies all recent amendments to classification.

Those interested in the identification of spiders will probably know that the first illustrated field guide to British and European spiders, based on photographs produced through a Kodak burary, was also recently published. This is The Country Life Guide to Spiders of Britain and Europe by Dick Jones. (Country Life — now Hamlyn) £3.95.



# You can always tell a good company by the hardware it keeps

Consider the facts. An installation investment in excess of £24m. with a further £10m planned for this year and next. Equipment which makes us a major user of IBM systems in the UK. Including a 3084 connected by Megastream link to a 3083 with a number of 4300 and 8100 systems distributed throughout the country. Software too, among the best and most sophisticated available using COBOL in the following environment: MVS/XA, TSO, CICS, IMS (including IMS FASTPATH), FOCUS, GDDM, with plans to move to DB2.

By any standards this represents a major commitment to

DP and possibly without equal. Just what you would expect from a company alive to initiative and innovation. Tesco has pioneered most of the worthwhile developments in high-street retailing and is today one of the largest and most successful retailing networks in the UK.

Success, however, is no cause for complacency. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that Tesco is leading the way in IT development to meet the growing needs of its business—providing DP professionals with stimulus and challenge in areas which few, if any, of its competitors are even contemplating.

## Systems Programmers —the application of Technology

We now have a number of exceptionally good opportunities for Systems Programmers within our Technical Services Department at Cheshunt. You will work on complex programmes in support of the hardware, software and data communications environment. Specific openings are in the following areas:

**Capacity Planning** c. £16,000  
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While analogue facilities are utilised to communicate between head office, warehouses and some 450 stores, it is intended to replace these facilities with an integrated private Packet Switch network. A pilot project is currently underway to select the most effective hardware prior to national implementation.

**CICS** c. £14,500  
We currently use CICS 1.6.0 to support a variety of applications software, including a major warehouse stock control system. Various financial packages and DISOSS V3 are also supported. Within the next nine months we plan to introduce CICS 1.6.1. Your responsibilities will include: installation and maintenance of CICS software, problem determination and performance tuning. The group is also responsible for all mainframe software including IMS and MVS/XA—development into these areas may be possible in the future. Opportunities also exist to develop the use of CICS within the Tesco environment.

To qualify for these positions, you must have broad experience of systems work with particular emphasis in one of the above specialisations. Salaries will depend on experience, and could be significantly higher than indicated for exceptional candidates.

For further information please telephone Philip Davis, Personnel Officer, Computer Division, on 0992 36104. Alternatively, write to him, enclosing a full cv, at Tesco Stores, Tesco House, Delamare Road, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire EN8 9SL.

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Located at Welwyn Garden City, Analyst Programmers will work on advanced systems development covering marketing, buying, retail management, distribution systems and accounting systems. Current opportunities are in the following fields:

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Based in South London, they use 16 mb dual ICL 2966s, a 1.5 mb ICL 2946, extensive comms (over 250 terminals), ICL DRS, IBM PCs, Apple, TORCH, PET and Wang and are involved in an entirely new Information Technology Strategy which will further enhance a dynamic organisation gearing up to the ever-increasing demands of the late 80's.

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Our phone line 01-240 9555 will also be open, especially for your call, between 5.00pm and 8.00pm on Friday 15th and Monday 18th February, when our client will be available to answer your questions directly.



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Applicants should possess a good degree in pure or applied Mathematics, and ideally have some knowledge of statistics. Experience in the telecommunications industry would be an advantage. Those with statistical or simulation experience gained in other fields should also apply.

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In addition to a highly competitive salary we will offer a range of excellent benefits in line with those normally associated with a large and successful organisation. Generous financial assistance with relocation costs will be available if appropriate.

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Please write with c.v. including details of present salary or telephone Andy Lock on Maidenhead (0628) 23351 for an informal discussion or an application form. Plessey-Major Systems Limited, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 0EP. Please quote reference MG/P425.



## The Hatfield Polytechnic School of Engineering British Aerospace Research Fellowship

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in the application of VLSI Design Techniques to Digital Electronics and Signal Processing Systems.

The Fellowship provides an exciting opportunity to undertake research and development work fully backed by industry, within the context of strong sponsored research activity in the Division of Electrical and Electronic Engineering at the Hatfield Polytechnic. The person appointed will be expected to share his/her time between the Polytechnic and British Aerospace Dynamics.

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The starting salary will be at an appropriate point in the range £12,000 to £16,000 p.a. depending on qualifications and experience.

Further details and application forms are available from:- Staffing Office (Ref 856/G), The Hatfield Polytechnic, P.O. Box 109, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, AL10 9AB. Telephone: (07072) 79028.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 31 March 1985.

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Salary: £11,325—£13,065 inclusive.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 1st March 1985, write to: GLC Personnel Department, Room 318, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 5728/6650.

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Candidates should have:

- a good honours degree in a numerate discipline
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- experience in structured design and programming methods
- an ability to work effectively within a team and on-site with clients

Experience in any of the following would be advantageous:

- oil and gas industry applications
- interactive graphics
- VAX 11/780 computing environment
- micro based systems
- project leadership

These positions will be based in IPEC's West End offices where we maintain facilities for projects and training, together with powerful computing systems. If you are interested in pursuing a career in a leading international petroleum engineering consultancy company please send full CV or contact: Frank Gouldstone, International Petroleum Engineering Consultants Limited, 18 Hanover Square, London W1A 2BB. Tel: 01-463 2061



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For application forms, apply to the County Treasurer, P.O. Box 100, Lancashire County Council, County Hall, Preston PR1 0LD, or telephone Mrs. Anne Booth on Preston (0772) 264776.

Interviews to be held: April 15-17 1985. Closing date for receipt of completed applications: 15th March 1985.

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For further details and an application form (to be returned by 7 March 1985) write to Ministry of Defence, CH(S) 1b3, Room 8104, St Christopher House, Southwark Street, London SE1 0TD. Please quote ref: SA/39/85.

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The successful candidate will be able to communicate with managers to assist in the formulation of requirements through to advice on the availability of suitable hardware / software and its purchase and installation.

Salary: Up to £14,964 a year.

Relocation expenses of up to £2,000 will be reimbursed in appropriate cases.

Further information, job description and application form available from the District Personnel Officer, Epping Forest District Council, 322 High Street, Epping, Essex CM16 4EZ. Tel.: 0378 77344, Ext. 201.

Closing date for the receipt by the District Personnel Officer of applications is 28th February, 1985.

**Epping Forest  
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Applicants should write with full cv to:

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Salary according to experience, but region £5,000-£5,000.

Please write: Unicorn, 12 Hillgate Place, London W8 7SL, giving full details of past experience.

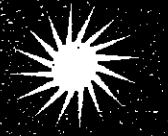
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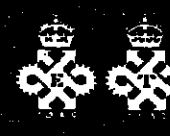
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Candidates should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in an appropriate subject, eg archaeology, preferably with post-graduate academic

experience. They must have up-to-date knowledge of the relevant fields together with appropriate executive experience and management capability. They will normally be expected to hold a full current UK driving licence.

SALARY: £12,815-£18,785. Starting salary, according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 5 March 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Attention Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

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# DIARY

MRS ANNE Scargill strikes back at the hated meejah this evening when a tribunal of the National Union of Journalists goes to Sheffield to hear an expulsion move against a journalist who infiltrated her women's support group.

Ms Sue Reid, posing as a Preston office worker, joined Mrs Scargill's miners' wives group to write a piece for the Mail On Sunday last August. The article was actually quite favourable towards the group, but so outraged was Mrs Scargill at the deception involved that she persuaded Mr Bill Blow, chairman of the Barley Branch of the NUJ, to lay a complaint against Ms Reid under Rule 18 of the NUJ code.

Ms Reid argues—with support from other Fleet Street colleagues—that some deception was necessary since she claims, Mrs Scargill refused to grant interviews to journalists presenting themselves openly. She describes it as "outrageous" that Mrs Scargill should try to depict a working woman of her livelihood. The tribunal of three (male) members of the union's executive committee meets at the Grosvenor House Hotel and is likely to take evidence from Mrs Scargill.

MR ROBERT MAXWELL's RPPC house magazine, Progress, announces two new important appointments to the Board—Jan and Kevin Maxwell and Maxwell, respectively.

MR NEIL Kimlock met Labour MEPs last week to issue stern words about their role and duties. Just before he reached the central passage of his address, Mr "Yosser" Buckfield, who has not yet wholly abandoned his search for a seat back in Blighty, rose to depart with mumbled apologies to his leader. "Got to attend a constituency Labour party's AGM," he said. "Whose?" hissed back George Foulkes. Prolonged laughter.

BRIGHTON CND has registered its own response to the surrounding of Moleworth base by erecting a fence around the US Embassy in London—part of it, anyway. In a daring, meticulously-executed raid this week they succeeded in putting six metres of chicken wire around the front door pillars before the men with bolt-cutters arrived to take it down again.

YOU will be anxious to hear how close Mr Dave Harrison, the Bradford astrologer, got in forecasting the result of the Posing trial. Mr Harrison, who sat throughout the trial constructing elaborate astrological charts, rang this column last Thursday to predict a Not Guilty verdict to be delivered at Noon yesterday. "Half right," we tell him when he rings back this week. "I know, I know," he wails. "And I usually go for 70 per cent."

MR PONTING'S learned friends may now go on the offensive with their first foray. The Sun's rather needy editorial yesterday attacking Mr Ponting as "not much of a man" and "not to be trusted" brings in the office tea. It further attacks him by repeating the Daily Mail's claim that Mr P. himself had advised on the prosecution of Sarah Tisdall—something Mr P. categorically denied on the presence of a Sun reporter on Tuesday. "We're considering what action to take," said Mr Ponting's solicitor, Brian Raymond, yesterday.

MR JOHN GOLDING displays an uncharacteristic toughness over his forthcoming resignation for a man who has secured 38 of the 41 nominations. He uses his latest column in his local sheet to lay into the "lousy lot" of his local party before attacking a Labour councillor who has supported a rival candidate—a challenge he describes as "hawking a former Army of fleet from Twickenham around". Actually, a former colleague from his own Twickenham Labour party days.

MR RIDLEY'S Bus Bill is unlikely to impress his neighbours in his ancestral home village of Naughton in Gloucestershire. The local Tory county council wants to cut its subsidy to bus services and has identified Naughton as an area where they could save £24,000 by cutting services down to a "viable network"—i.e. a shopping bus morning and evening. So far there has been no great rush from private enterprise to the aid. Mr and Mrs Ridley enjoy monitoring the service from their front room. It is safe to say they seldom use it.

Alan Rusbridger



Peace campaigners and their church separated by the MOD's newly erected barbed wire. Picture by Kenneth Saunders

GARETH PARRY reports on Michael Heseltine's new weapons against peace campaigners

## Trespassers will be persecuted

MINISTRY of Defence lawyers are now drafting a new bye-law specifically to control peace demonstrations at the proposed cruise missile base at Moleworth, Cambridgeshire. By asserting to a 19th century statute, the civil matter of trespass effectively becomes a criminal offence, in which anti-nuclear protesters can be arrested without warrant, their property confiscated, and fined £50.

Mr Heseltine will be armed with his new powers under the Military Lands Act of 1982, by Easter, when the peace movement calendar is set for its major anti-cruise confrontation with the military and, by implication, the police. It is this de facto alliance which is acknowledged as one of the major causes of concern for the civil liberties lobby who see the basic rights to protest as one of the principles in jeopardy.

The new Military Lands Act by-law, which gives powers of arrest to Ministry police and troops, as well as to civilian officers, will inevitably be closely watched, and tested if necessary, by organisations such as the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL) and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). NCCL perceives a threat that a law enforced without the need for Parliamentary approval could run against the spirit of the recent Police and Criminal Evidence Act which has conceded several things as basic rights. Arrest without warrant will for instance be using criminal procedure to deal with something which

would normally have been a simple civil wrong. The Ministry of Defence has clearly taken to heart the lessons of Greenham Common on how not to deal with peace protests. One result is that at Moleworth, it must try harder. Nothing, including so-called loop-holes in the law, is being left to the manipulation of the now considerable legal expertise the peace movement people can call on.

Anti-trespass bye-laws could have been laid in Greenham, years ago although, the 1982 Act's Section 14 empowering them seem to have been rediscovered by a long and meticulous trawl through the Statute books. As it is now, Greenham trespassers can be arrested and dealt with under the Official Secrets Act which protects military security and its impediments.

But until the 63 cruise missiles are installed at Moleworth in 1988, the barren fields of the RAF base have very little to hide. Why then, asks NCCL's legal officer, Barbara Cohen, should the Government wield yet another sledge hammer to crack a peanut? Cruise must have been planned for Moleworth at least three years ago. Why a new law now? Is it really necessary to go back to the 19th century for extra powers to fight off unarmed, non-violent anti-nuclear protesters? she asks.

Ms Cohen suggests that trespass on Moleworth is, in terms of criminality, in line

with dropping litter. The £50 maximum fine would seem to support this thesis.

The new bye-law will first be publicly announced in the local newspaper when those interested will have 21 days in which to write for the detailed draft proposal. The enactment will be made through the local magistrates court.

The Moleworth cruise watch, evicted so suddenly and vigorously during one night last week will no doubt draw very amusement from the full text of the bye-law which purports to "secure the public against danger arising out of the use... of the missile base."

But as long as the Moleworth situation continues to involve public protests and demonstrations, and therefore the whole concept of civil liberties NCCL and of course CND have a worrying few years ahead.

CND, who this week began the Moleworth rota, in which 1,000 recruits from local CND groups will provide a continuous presence at the base, saw ominous signs at the eviction of Rainbow Village peace camp at Moleworth last Wednesday.

The 150 Rainbow villagers pounced upon by 1,500 Royal Engineers, 600 MoD police and 900 civilian police were given one hour to move of their own volition, or as happened the bulldozed off. CND say that there was no warning, and that in most cases, no reason for the eviction given. (They moved to a car park on the shores of nearby Grafham Water,

but on February 21, the Anglian Water Authority will apply to the High Court for them to be evicted).

On subsequent days, a police travelling north on the A1, and in the direction of Moleworth, have been stopped as far as 20 miles from the base and asked where they were going. It quickly became clear that all cars with CND stickers were being looked for. Road blocks have on recent days since been put on routes to Moleworth—and the legality of these are being questioned.

In another example, a person who did not bear any obvious signs of CND support and was dressed "respectably" was allowed through several police road blocks until she (a 60-year-old grandmother in tweeds) gave a lift to a couple of very colourful punk CND people. Her Austin Allegro estate was turned back at the next road block.

There is a stark similarity here to what happened to miners' pickets on the road. There seems to be an acceptance by some police that groups of people travelling to any sort of demonstration constitute a threat of a breach of the peace," says Barbara Cohen.

Reports are rolling into CND of "odd events" says events organiser Christine Kings. "People are being stopped for no particular reason, other than that they are headed in the Moleworth direction."

CND suspected that police have, close to Moleworth, two "detention centres."

And certainly one of these has since come to light in fact, if not in title.

Cambridge police confirmed yesterday that a police garage at their headquarters at Hinchbrook, near Huntingdon was used as a "documentation centre."

A police spokesman said, "It was necessary to anticipate and prepare for the possibility of large numbers of arrests taking place, and facilities within the force for holding such numbers are obviously restricted. We therefore brought into use part of our headquarters garage complex which is a heated building, which is to be used as a documentation place prior to transportation to the main police stations for cell accommodation."

It is however, still unclear how long documentation may take during future Moleworth events, and whether a garage would satisfactorily fulfil the requirements of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill on places of detention.

Monsignor Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, who condemned the manner in which the Rainbow Village eviction was executed, and who on Sunday led prayers at Moleworth for everyone, including Michael Heseltine, said: "The police on Sunday were in fact very civil, although the service was very over-policed. They were, I think, rather embarrassed, and I hope their future attitude is not going to be selective, as to whether they think they're dealing with nice Quakers or with people with other roles."

## MALCOLM DEAN on the dual role of the MP in charge of the law

### General alarm

LIKE his immediate Labour predecessor the present Attorney General, Sir Michael Eavers, has run into a recent political controversy because of the two hats he wears: an elected Conservative minister and the most senior Law Officer of the Crown.

The present system of prosecution will be transferred by the Prosecution of Offences Bill, which reaches its report stage in the Lords today, but the two conflicting roles of the Attorney General remain. Should a civil servant in the future follow Clive Ponting's example, the new system would still leave the Attorney General trying to serve two masters: politics and the law.

Under one hat Sir Michael is the MP for Wimbledon who has campaigned on a Conservative manifesto for five successive general elections. Under the other, Sir Michael supervises the Director of Public Prosecutions, represents the Crown in some serious cases before the courts and advises government departments.

The question which critics ask is can one man serve two masters? It has not just been directed at Sir Michael but was also addressed to Mr Sam Silkin, the former Labour Attorney General who ran into similar controversies in the 1970s.

It was Mr Silkin who sprang to Sir Michael's defence when questions about the Ponting prosecution first began to be asked. In a letter to the Times, Mr Silkin said he accepted Sir Michael's assurance that he had not consulted any of his ministers or colleagues about his decision to prosecute Mr Ponting but there were valid constitutional reasons why he might have wanted to consult them.

Mr Silkin suggested the Attorney should not take instructions from anybody but should still be free to consult colleagues. "There are times when they would be fools not to do so. In a case such as the Ponting case it is hard to believe that there are no aspects of the public interest upon which consultation with colleagues could have assisted the Law Officers in reaching their eventual and independent decision."

Mr Silkin's ideas will not be shared by many observers. The strength of the Prime Minister's denial suggests she believes any consultation which could be shown between Sir Michael and other ministers over the Ponting prosecution would be extremely damaging.

It is now eight years since the former Labour Attorney General, Lord Shawcross, publicly questioned the need to make the Attorney General directly accountable to Parliament. He spoke of the danger in the future of an

extreme right or left wing government being returned and appointing an Attorney General who would manipulate the law to further the government's philosophy.

The new prosecution system will delegate responsibility "to the fullest possible extent" to local prosecutors. These prosecutors will be responsible to the DPP who in turn will be responsible to the Attorney General.

The white paper states: "The Attorney General would, of course, be answerable in Parliament for decisions or actions that he or the Director takes on prosecution matters and also for the principles that are applied by the prosecuting service in the handling of particular cases."

Surprisingly, given the controversy over the Ponting prosecution began last August, there has been no move by either the Alliance or Labour to move an amendment to the bill which would remove the right of the Attorney General to initiate prosecutions.

One obvious option for people dissatisfied with the present system would be to leave the DPP, a non-elected, non-political public servant, with the ultimate say on who is prosecuted.

Under the bill the Attorney General will not be expected to answer in Parliament for the intrinsic merits of particular decisions taken by local prosecutors but he will have to answer for cases in which the DPP intervened. If, therefore, the Attorney General has to answer in Parliament for decisions of the DPP in which he has played no part, why could he not remain responsible to Parliament for questions about a DPP who was completely independent?

The bill has still to be examined in the Commons and its report stage and third reading in the Lords.



ROBERT WHYMANT in Seoul on the birth of a genuine opposition to President Chun

## The typhoon of change

"NOT A new wind, but a typhoon," was the excited judgment of the Chosun Ilbo, in a headline yesterday that summed up the feelings here about the result of this week's general election. In the past of change, President Chun Doo Hwan's ruling party held steady—it lost in five constituencies but retained a comfortable majority in the National Assembly—but the outcome is widely regarded as a protest vote against his military-backed rule.

A remarkable aspect of the result was the ease with which a new and more radical group, the New Korea Democratic Party, carried the two largest cities, Seoul and Pusan, and displaced the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) from its position as the principal opposition party. "The DKP was an opposition party in name only," said one newspaper editor. "It was a creature of the government. The voters have been wise enough to choose a genuine opposition party in this election."

Even Kim Dae Jung, the President's most formidable opponent and a man banned from politics, seemed surprised at this outcome. "I think the result means a great victory for our people," said Kim, the former presidential candidate whose rough treatment on return from exile last Friday caused a diplomatic row between Seoul and Washington. "In spite of every unfavourable circumstance, the New Korea Democratic Party has won this surprising result just a month after it was organised."

Mr Kim, under house arrest and on a political blacklist with other key politicians involved with the new party, said: "You have to take into account that the existing so-called opposition parties were all supportive of the present system. But now the NKDP has done well enough to seriously challenge the system."

Speaking by telephone from his house, ringed by police, Mr Kim said he was sure his return to face unknown hazards had boosted support for the new group. "I am very happy to have had a role in its success."

The success of the new group, which gained fifty seats in the 276-member assembly, and the shake-up it augurs, has stirred considerable excitement here. There are forecasts, even from cau-

tious analysts, of a climactic change in South Korean politics. The new group is sponsored by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, led by Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam.

According to one West European diplomat, President Chun must now be a somewhat worried man. Or perhaps more hurt than worried, the diplomat went on. "He's tried hard to be popular, but now it's clear he's failed. A vote for the new party has to be seen as a vote against Chun."

Chun, a tough general who earned a reputation for ruthlessness as commander in Vietnam, took over in 1980 by military might, crushing an insurrection of students and citizens in Kwangju, and pursuing political opponents before attempting to legitimise his rule. His victory in the 1981 presidential election was virtually unopposed, under a constitution that ruled out a direct ballot and offered little in the way of greater democracy.

But President Chun did make a pledge to step down at the end of his term in 1988, and seek a peaceful transfer of power. The general election on Tuesday, in which all but the most critical of Chun's political adversaries were free to take part, was praised by the US State Department as progress towards democracy.

How fair the election was is open to question. Lee Min Woo, President of the New Korea Democratic Party, denounced it as "the most illicit election" in the republic's history. He accused police and government employees of creating an "atmosphere of terror" to help the ruling Democratic Justice Party win.

But there is a long tradition here for money to be spread around at elections—or a new road or bridge to be promised to sway the rural vote. The ruling party, with the porkbarrel in its campaign arsenal, polled strongest in farming communities. Significantly, though, the new group—which the controlled press is calling "hardline opposition"—was allowed to win many seats in counting procedures generally judged to be above board.

Greater polarisation now seems probable in a National Assembly previously dominated by the ruling party. But with three main opposition parties, plus splin-

ter groups and independents, factional strife—and manipulation by the government—is far more likely than a closing of ranks to form a united front against the Chun system.

Still, the emergence of the new party could open a Pandora's box. Its leader, Lee Min Woo, has promised to fight for a new constitution providing for election of the President by popular ballot, for freedom of the press, an independent court, and more checks and balances powers for the National Assembly.

That would mean a return to the democratic institutions which the strongman ruler, Park Chung Hee, threw out of the window in the early Seventies in order to eliminate the threat posed by Kim Dae Jung, then at the height of his popularity. "I don't think the government is ready to accept that," said one critic of Chun.

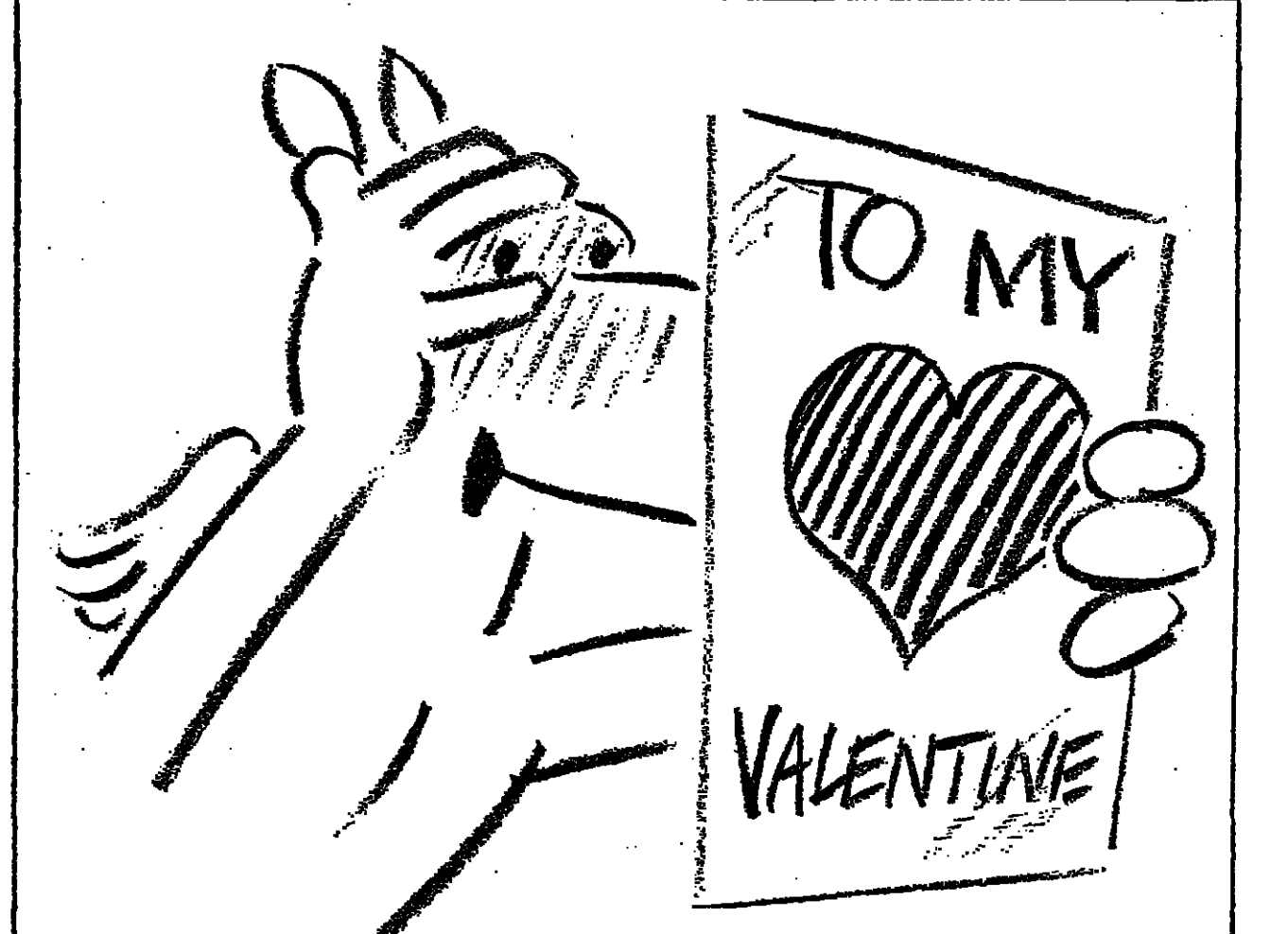
Another change that will be vigorously sought involves an electoral law at present designed to benefit the ruling party. Thus on Tuesday the Democratic Justice Party won under 35 per cent of the vote, but because of a bonus system giving it an extra 61 seats on top of the 87 it won, it can claim 148, or 54 per cent of parliamentary seats.

Under this formula, the new party was awarded 17 seats on top of the 50 it won for a total of 67 which the DKP, the discredited opposition party was awarded nine seats on top of 26 won in constituencies, for a total of 35.

With only a third of the voters supporting his party—but about the same proportion as in 1981—it is argued by his critics that President Chun cannot claim a continuing mandate from the people to rule South Korea until 1988. But Tuesday's election has improved his respectability overseas, and on the home front it has provided a safety valve of sorts. "New party smiling, government and opposition parties made to weep," declared the Chosun Ilbo's front page.

General Chun has reason to be happy. He rules over a country that has achieved dazzling economic progress—since 1961 per capita income has risen to 2,000 dollars, a 25-fold increase—and, according to the ILO, the most hardworking people in the world.

But the nation's political evolution has not kept pace with the economic advances.



## Own up. Who sent it?


It might have been any one of the thousands of new customers who have moved to Midland since Christmas because they like Free Banking. (Or one of our existing customers).

It might have been any one of our Griffin Savers who get extra interest as well as a free sports bag, free dictionary, free geometry set and free Griffin file just for opening their account with £10.

It might be someone who opened a Saver Plus Account because they like extra interest as well as 24-hour access to their savings.

It might be someone who snapped up a great bargain in the January sales with a Save and Borrow Account cheque. It might be...

Anyway, you made him blush.



### Midland

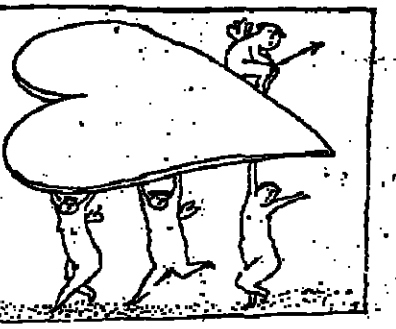
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# Valentines



**LDSN. Quillon, Nig, and Haddie**  
are pleased to announce a  
big boys' washer.  
Generous relocation, to Milton  
Keynes offered to Big Jack.

MRS. L. It's 50% better with three. Love  
you always. Love, Sherry and Fiona.  
TO VICTORIA the meaning of life really  
really are cuddles. — Jasper.  
JUGS. — Love is... paying for this  
house. — Mervin.  
BUGS. LOVE you Gosh! Lots of love,  
buggy & Toos XXX.  
COLD FEEL. still love you. too. —  
Snoothless.

TIDY. — Be my Valentine. — Phil.  
KIDNEY. Love, Sherry and Fiona.  
SHIDER. — Feeling get stronger as I  
love you longer. — Vlad.  
FIGHTER. Keep jumping just for me, I  
love you. — Paul.  
TYGHER. We think you're wonderful.  
All love, Paul and Alice.  
P.A.T. C.D.P. or where ever, all my  
love, Suzie.

TLE. My heart is beating at serendipity,  
I'll be waiting. — J.R.  
SUSAN. — Bumpy Valentine's. All my  
love from your Mini Bump.  
PAUL. — Love you now and always.  
KISSY KISSY, GINA.

SEAN. — Teddy Bear darling, I love you  
millions. — David.  
KITTEN. I love you more than I love  
myself. — David.  
TO MY DARLING Monkey Bumpy, with  
love for ever, Lipo.

QUINCY. Love you but I'm not a nut.  
Nana the Old One.  
DEAR GUY: Nice Bump, shame about the  
house. — Mervin.  
JETTE. Put on your sexy gear and we're  
in business.

DARLING ROSIE. Are there any  
second love? — Mervin.  
CLAIRE. I have you and I love you.  
Today? John B.  
PATALOMIA. Love you forever. I love  
you. — Mervin.

TRISH. Happy Valentine's Day my  
darling, love you, Lipo.  
T.M. — Love you, Lipo.  
DRENNAN STICKMINS. Four hot tasty  
loving you. — Mervin.

TIK. Love from Norbert Nobbins and his  
personality clock and blood.  
MOVING MIKE loves Sunshine. Absence  
makes my heart grow fonder.  
KIDNEY. Love you more than I love  
myself. — David.

JOE JACK JOSH. — Love you and your  
mum. — Yuki. Doc.  
P.E.R.S.H.E. IS BEAUTY person. Love  
you forever. — Mervin.

KATHY. You are my bright light. Love  
you forever. — Mervin.  
HAPPY ANNIVERSARY. Sissy Date  
today of love. — Mervin.  
"SIGNS" to Nick-analyse. Love you  
forever. — Mervin.

MOKEY. — I am still hanging around.  
Love Mervin.  
ALI MAC SAYS I love you Fozzie (and  
Julia) XXX.  
LAURETTA. Love you from the heart.  
Hallelujah and Jesus love you.  
NAMES. I LOVE you. Forever, now we  
are together.

RAVINDER MY MY Valentine. After  
years I still love you.  
I LOVE YOU T.C.  
Does this mean a special punishment?  
Forever yours, forever  
naughty  
ELLIE

DAVID. — HOW ABOUT next Saturday  
night I love you. — Mervin.  
NIGEL. Love you, Lipo.  
AMPLE SUN. The warty Warronoff has  
£15.99. Love you, Lipo.  
SOD THE snow. Same message.  
Forever, love.

HERE'S LOOKING AT YOU KID. From  
your Mum. — Mervin.  
ALEXANDRA. — Your chairman loves  
you.  
M.M. — Tons of love and  
SUSANNE. — I can't get any better.  
All my love, Lipo.

SLEEPING BEAUTY. — Come on and  
make my love longer.  
THE COLD AFTERNOON steam will  
never be. — Mervin.  
RICKY BABY. — You're touched my  
heart. Kiss me, Lipo.

KEMERY. Love from her J.B. now  
and always.  
MISS HASTY. — I love you. Over-  
come. — Mervin.  
PENNY. — No clever stuff. Lots of love.  
John.

JEKIE JOHNSON. — I love you.  
Timbo.  
MISTER PEPE TROUSERS. It's time for  
another message. Love always.  
ALISON. — Love and kisses from Brian.  
William. Amy and Tracy.

SWEETST. O'RILEY. Love you, Lipo.  
DEAR GOURI. — Love you... with  
all my heart. — Mervin.  
TIA A. TIA ALT AIA TIA ALT AIA TIA ALT  
TIA ALT.

PUMPKIN. — I love you and miss you.  
— Your Junior Bump.  
CLAIRE. — Our 5th Valentine. May there  
be 50 more. — Mervin.

J. — I LOVE YOU. Public! From  
Deliciously Indecent.  
PORKY ID. — Always, be gentle love.  
Always love, Lipo.

DAVID. — Anne D'andale and Lino  
street views love forever.  
GOLDIELOCKS. Happy Valentine, love  
you. — Baby Bear.

HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY with lots of  
passionate kisses. — Mervin.  
S.E. — Gurgie gurgie, dribble dribble.  
— A secret admirer.

W.O.J. — Love you and get lucky.  
— Love as always J.A.N.  
PIPPET. — LOVE YOU. — Puppet (and  
the lady).

I LOVE YOU Wally. How about  
finishing the barbecue.  
TIGER. Love you, Lipo. — Mervin.  
JESSICA. SHE IS MORE LOVELY EACH  
PASSING MOMENT.

**Do you love  
anyone  
enough to  
give them  
your last  
ROLO?**

KOALA BEAR LOVES EIGHT YEAR  
OLD. XXXXXX.

POPCICLE. Love you, Lipo. — Mervin.  
SLURP. — I love you and I am  
happy. — Mervin.

TO MOULE. Happy Valentine with much  
love. — Mervin.  
LIMPOLOPS. Still love you. — Mervin.

WELSH. Love you, Lipo. — Mervin.  
ALISA M. and it was all love. — Mervin.  
SMILER. I love you always. — Mervin.

AGNES AND TINTIN love you fancy  
buddy. — Mervin.  
SUSAN. — Love you, Lipo. — Mervin.

TO ROVER. ALL MY LOVE.  
LEM. YOU'RE ALL I still want love.  
JUN. — Love you, Lipo. — Mervin.

SPARKLING EYES. — Love you and  
Evelyn. — Mervin.  
PAND BECKS. Love of love to you both.  
— Mervin.

WIKER. — Keep smiling, all ways.  
Love you forever. — Mervin.  
TUESDAY AND EVERY DAY. Love you  
forever. — Mervin.

NOT FORGOTTEN. SUNNY. Only the  
warrens change. — Mervin.  
LOUISE. — Looking forward to  
love you. — Mervin.

MARK. (Lambert) Kinston Bump has  
a lot to answer for.  
DOCTOR KATE. please operate on me  
for the love. — Mervin.

ALICE. I love you buzzing round me.  
— Mervin.  
TO MY DARLING Valentine from your  
true love (Clemens) xxx.

KITTY. — Valentine's greetings. Love  
you. — Mervin.  
SALLY. — You know how to whistle  
don't you? — Mervin.

SURF WART. — Love you, Lipo. — Mervin.  
BLOOM. The trouble with you is...  
— Mervin.

I SAW THE love in this. P.S. Got  
any yellow ribbons?  
TERRY BARBER. Love you, Lipo. — Mervin.

STABBY. I love you more than you love  
me so there. — Mervin.  
JIM. — Love from longings boy. In  
padding. — Mervin.

THE MYSTERIOUS PATIENT in Room  
213 has finally recovered. — Mervin.  
TO OUR SHIRL the super-cute girl. Love  
B. and K.

TO THE PRINCESS of the Southern  
Sea. — Mervin.  
CRINKLY TOAD loves Warty Toad.  
— Mervin.

SUE. — I LOVE YOU. — ROGER.  
POD. Ours are the loveliest squash playing  
romantic and loving. — Mervin.

TO DAVE. ALL MY LOVE.  
SLOBBY. Thanks for everything. I love  
you millions. — Mervin.

YOU BOWLED me over with your  
love. — Mervin.  
CHRIS. The world is our oyster. Love  
you. — Mervin.

LITTLE ONE the champagne will be flat  
without you. — Mervin.  
MAYBE it's because I'm a Londoner at  
heart. — Mervin.

BUMS. Love you for ever. Need a new  
hite. — Mervin.  
MIDWINTER TABATHA. Your old tom  
wants more. — Mervin.

MR MOLE still dig you now and always.  
— Mervin.  
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# GUARDIAN BOOKS

## Another innocent abroad

Richard Gott reviews an account of American dealings with El Salvador

In the late summer of 1980 a reporter from the New York Times, with some experience of Latin America, was asked by a senior leader writer for his opinion about what United States policy towards El Salvador should be. "I just don't know," Raymond Bonner replied. "I guess we're doing the right thing."

In the course of subsequent years, assisted by the arrival of the Reagan administration, he came to the conclusion that the United States was doing the wrong thing. He has now written a book to try to substantiate his fresh conclusions. Along the way he has found that US Government officials, especially in Washington, have not been honest about the situation. He writes, with some sense of shock, that "distortions, disingenuous statements, tortuous interpretations, half truths have characterised congressional testimony and public declarations."

This course is obviously true, and it is not exactly new. But Mr Bonner has seen the light; but it's not exactly new. Any study of United States foreign policy in the last few decades, and indeed, not to be anti-American for a moment, nearly

**Weakness and Deceit: US Policy and El Salvador**, by Raymond Bonner (Hamish, £12.95).

every study of the foreign policy of a great imperial power will reveal the evasions, cover-ups, and manipulation that Mr Bonner is so astonished and outraged to find in the case of El Salvador.

Just where, one wonders, does the New York Times get its reporters from? It is this apparent bodiless pool of naive and ignorant liberals who can be endlessly recruited to the organs of the East Coast press — to fall back on their first brush with reality?

Only the other day there was Sydney Schanberg, revealed in *The Killing Fields* as a prize ass, shocked by what the Americans were doing in Cambodia but apparently unaware of anything that had happened before the day he got there. He made history. Now there is Ray Bonner, beating his breast at the idiocy and shortsightedness of his fellow-countrymen in their dealings with El Salvador, and demanding his

trionically — in the very last sentence of his book — to know whether American conduct is morally justifiable "in terms of the values that the United States was founded to represent." Of course it isn't, and it never has been — and it is a bit late in the day to ask questions like that.

America is judged by its actions, not its values. But Americans abroad, particularly reporters from the liberal press, rarely seem to have much grasp of America's historical record. They travel to distant parts of the US empire, they have filled with enthusiasm and naïveté in equal measure. And then they are surprised and slowly horrified to find that reality does not measure up to their received ideas.

With no time or inclination for the kind of historical research or reading that might guide their analysis, men such as Bonner then fall on the Freedom of Information Legislation — in the hope that the sheer volume of documents available will illuminate the new reality they have stumbled upon. But in vain.

Bonner makes considerable play with the fact that he has

talked to the participants and combed the archives, but in truth they reveal little. His most cogent observations come from his own discoveries in the field, or from those of his newspaper colleagues. Senior officials who "talked candidly" reveal little. And all he finds in released government documents are a few inane remarks by Embassy bureaucrats who indicate that they know less about what is going on than most journalists. You hardly need a Freedom of Information Act to discover that.

Bonner's book is useful in that it provides an elementary record of events in El Salvador in the past five years, but it is unlikely to be influential in changing US policy. He still feels guilty that five years ago he "didn't know" what was happening, so he has written a book that others may share his current state of enlightenment. But in so doing he employs the overly cautious language of the convert, anxious that others may repeat in time. This is not the way to make fresh converts.

Like the Ancient Mariner, Bonner buttonholes his read-

ers and forces them to listen to the tragic tale of contemporary El Salvador — and the book certainly does reveal a tremendous amount of detail about internal events (particularly inside the armed forces), and, notably, about the antecedents of the crucial coup of 1979. But in the end his arguments lack cohesion.

As with 99 per cent of all American books about Central America, it is not actually about the isthmus at all, let alone El Salvador. It is basically about the imperial relationship, its subtle references to "US Policy and El Salvador" as though there was one. Ten years ago such a concept would have been unimaginable. Even in 1979, before which there had effectively been no Salvadoran history as far as the United States was concerned since the massacre of 1932, the Carter administration was almost wholly caught up — as Bonner himself admits — with events in Iran. Policy towards El Salvador was made on the hoof.

Bonner accuses Carter of weakness. Certainly. But myopia, overwork, and concern about other more pressing areas of the imperial

arena are perhaps more relevant charges to be made. The charge against Reagan is deceit. This too can be made to stick — the manipulation of evidence in the 1981 White Paper was gross even by the standards of the State Department. But it's somewhat beside the point. Reagan and his cronies never misled anyone as to what they were going to do. They were going to hold the line in El Salvador. They said so at the beginning, and that's what they've done, regardless of the opposition and regardless of the cost.

They did so, not so much because of the Communist menace but for all kinds of slavish reasons, and unacknowledged challenges are also faced by novelists who choose to write about them. Stanley Middleton is not a man to cut corners, and it's a safe bet that *Valley of Decision* is the first novel ever to deal at length and in stringent detail with the rehearsals of a string quartet. After all that the performance, you feel, had better be good; and so it seems, though only the late Beethoven — dead as a post or a novel-reader, and with only visuals and intuitions to go on — could really be the judge of that.

But a background, however rare and intriguing, is only background. It's not what happens to the scherzo but to the marriage that matters. And the crisis is caused not by the husband going off with his sister but on the other side. The wife, it turns out, is an even more talented amateur musician and gets the chance (well, improbable things happen in life so why not in fiction?) to sing at an American tour — he lead, no less, in Handel's *Semele*.

She wins fickle acclaim but also falls for the brilliant young director, cut man of the moment, and is forgotten when he moves on to his next triumph. So it's home to the flat English midlands, but the heroine's humiliation is her author's big chance. The test of the Middleton quality is to be able to sing in the cello but on the other side, phrasing but with emotional honesty. Will her husband take her back? Will she agree to go? The humiliation is hard enough to bear but the burden of forgiveness, shunning high-mindedness and accepting the unavoidable rancour, could be even harder.

Both come to terms with it. Moral rhetoric is avoided; it's the fatness that counts, the scrupulous realism. Draw in the Middleton world, can be



Stanley Middleton

## Ensemble problems

by Norman Shrapnel

**Valley of Decision**, by Stanley Middleton (Hutchinson, £2.95).

**The Trap**, by John Treherne (Cape, £7.95).

**Blood on the Dining-Room Floor**, by Gertrude Stein (Virago, £2.50).

**Smoke and Other Early Stories**, by Djuna Barnes (Virago, £2.95).

**To Bury Our Fathers**, by Sergio Ramirez, trans. Nick Caistor (Readers International, £3.95).

beautiful. It no doubt helps, without being essential to the score, that the domestic duet is about to turn into a trio.

John Treherne's *The Trap* is a first novel which the blurb describes as "of touching sensibility." That sounds too gentle. It gave me more the impression of putting teeth into the nostalgia racket, which the beginning seems almost to parody. The book starts with the air of some highbrow whodunit of the 1930s, all wrapped up in donnish jokes and with a hint of blood out of the red ink bottle. The archaeological theme who fell on the background; life's just a playback on old 78 records, a dead dig.

Then comes a brilliant intrusion of retrospective violence, still with an academic stance, but the unearthing of a comparatively modern body with a Roman torque clamped to the wrist. From then on there's a mantrap lurking in memory.

Gertrude Stein once described the detective story as "the only really modern novel form," but few may be aware that she actually wrote one. Here it is, the first British appearance. *Blood on the Dining-Room Floor* was produced in 1933, not long after the start of the apparently competing with a massive writer's block which often looked like winning the day.

found the book hilariously funny, but better than that, for this is the humour of being as against the humour of trying. The book has a beginning, something of a middle but no end. The start of the story is correct, almost conventional, with a country house and a corpse and something like a line of inquiry: did the woman who fell out of the window walk in her sleep?

But soon the complexities of reality and appearance, the unnatural demands of narrative, prove too much for the author, though she never gives up. "Read the beginning again," she advises at one point; it doesn't really help.

The Djuna Barnes collection, *Smoke and Other Early Stories*, also have curiosity value and something more. A friend of Stein and Eliot and a well-known American in Paris chiefly remembered for a cult novel called *Nightwood*, Barnes wrote these earlier stories when she was working in New York journalism. They tell us a lot about their author and not a little about the pre-TV and radio newspaper press.

Odd to think they lay for decades a mouldering in the files of the Bodleian. Daily Eagle et al. They jag like splinters out of the smooth, dead surfaces of media professionalism. They are highly mannered, an intriguing mix of decadence and modernism when he moves on to his next triumph. So it's home to the flat English midlands, but the heroine's humiliation is her author's big chance. The test of the Middleton quality is to be able to sing in the cello but on the other side, phrasing but with emotional honesty. Will her husband take her back? Will she agree to go? The humiliation is hard enough to bear but the burden of forgiveness, shunning high-mindedness and accepting the unavoidable rancour, could be even harder.

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## The historical Merlin

Peter Redgrove on the biography of a magician

BY THE late Middle Ages writings attributed to Merlin had become so powerful a political force that the Council of Trent put the best-selling *Dark Predictions* by the English Merlin on their Index of prohibited books. This is according to Emma Jung's *The Grail Legend*, a work unacceptably not cited here. After the Merlin ceased to be political, anti-church and millennial nuisance, but kept his hold firmly on the European popular and literary imagination, from Spenser through Laity and Tennyson to J. C. Powys in *Porius* and Robert Nye in his *Merlin*.

Nikolai Tolstoy in his carefully written and well-researched book seeks to explain the fascination and influence of the Merlin figure by means of a double-pronged attack. He says that not only was Merlin's life, like Christ's, a compelling myth, but it was also in its elements historically true. He is a remarkably individual and the enactment of a myth.

His evidence is very convincing. The old tales of Geoffrey of Monmouth, Robert de Boron and Malory appear to have a basis of fact. The miraculous fatherless child who escaped sacrifice by propheticly discerning why Voltergen's tower kept on falling down "beneath it, two dragons, one white, one red, fighting" (simultaneously Britons and Saxons) and grew up to become the Mephistophelian, acerbic and waspish magician who created the Round Table, moved Stonehenge from the Prescelly Mountains to its present location, and was the moving genius of *The Matter of Britain*, might actually have existed.

**The Quest for Merlin**, by Nikolai Tolstoy (Hamish, £12.95).

The real Merlin probably was a poet, prophet, shaman, divine king, wizard in a long tradition of politically significant seers who guarded genealogies, laws, oracles, and rites of succession. Merlin himself seems to have been a shamanic force in conflict with Christianity in early Britain, and after the great battle of Ardwiddyn in which his patron Gwendoldd was bested, ran mad and lived as a wild man of the woods.

This madness proved to be a further initiation, after which he resided over or was imprisoned in a prophetic observatory of the Merlin figure by means of a double-pronged attack. He says that not only was Merlin's life, like Christ's, a compelling myth, but it was also in its elements historically true. He is a remarkably individual and the enactment of a myth.

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Hartfell Spa. The Lady of the Lake. Morgan le Fay. Viviane. Nimue were his teachers of magic.

This thread weaves its way falling through Tolstoy's book. There is a very short section on "The Sexual Element." The Celtic Otherworld is "The Land of Women." Prophecy in response to interrogation or examination by a woman is touched on. The shamanistic view of man's sexuality is glanced over, as is the early Celtic fertility rites that involved a symbolic mating of the new king with the Earth-Goddess. The caution of phreatic knowledge is admitted to have belonged originally to nine goddess maidens.

Tolstoy is chiefly interested in the hero-type who by his own unassisted efforts brings back oracular treasures from the other world. "If God, reaching out to man, then we may see in Merlin the reflected image of man raising his consciousness to cosmic awareness," he says. However, the most interesting implication is that women had already achieved such a mode of consciousness, and initiated the men.

Until the erotic element is understood and acknowledged, as both Powys and Nye understood, Merlin will remain imprisoned. Not only is Emma Jung's book not cited, which goes further than Tolstoy does on the significance of Merlin's shamanism, neither is Robert Graves, and the index curiously omits, as none of the ladies of the story are listed in it.

It's an exciting book but, as Blake remarked: "This is Woman's World... I will create settees, places, and the masculine names of the places, Merlin and Arthur."



Jack Draicla, the Marked Man: "He can outdo any stranger," wrote Diane Arbus in a note to her photograph, "and causes a sensation on the subway, looking large, proud, aloof, predominantly blue-green, like a privileged exile."

## The eye of lovelessness

Waldemar Januszczek on the life and work of Diane Arbus

DIANE ARBUS died of not sufficing from the start from a surfeit of admiration. When Allan Arbus entered her 14-year-old life she was already living out something of a fairy tale as a rich Jewish girl whose family owned Russek's, the famous fur store on Fifth Avenue. Every day she would go there with her beautiful mother and wander through a fur-lined Wonderland, like Alice.

Handsome and solid, Allan gave her stability and love and would continue to do so for the next 30 years. He introduced her to photography (some of their best together as fashion photographs were found in Diane Arbus — *Magazine Work*). He put up with her frequent depressions and infrequent infidelities. In the end it was clearly her separation from him that triggered the final depression.

Much praise must go to Patricia Bosworth for refusing to sensationalise a life which contained some sensational bedroom antics. After her separation from Allan, Diane threw herself into a determined round of casual sex, from dwarfs to film directors and their wives, from pickups made at the bus stop to the art director of the *Sunday Times* who then launched her magazine career in Britain. Diane once bragged that she had never turned down a man who wanted to go to bed with her.

In a book packed with repeatable quotes, the two most telling come from Norman Mailer, who said: "Give Diane Arbus a camera was like giving a hand grenade to a baby," and from her nanny, who remembered how young Diane had never ever wanted to let go of her hand.

Astonishingly beautiful,

Lovelessness was what she tried to photograph. It was really like without the amount of writing-waving could change that. People frequently accused her of cruelty. But it is only the solely-focused, flattering norm established by other portrait photographers which makes her work seem cruel rather than honest.

No biographer could hope to find out what Arbus was really like without the active participation of the three people she was closest to, her daughter, Doon, her husband and true love for two thirds of her life, Allan Arbus, and her mother, who was the greatest friend of her late years. All three have refused to cooperate with Patricia Bosworth on the grounds that Diane Arbus' photography "speaks for itself." I would imagine that they refused because they did not want to add to the already rich fund of rumour and mythology which had grown up since her death and which has made her seem increasingly like one of her own freaks.

And so Patricia Bosworth's otherwise excellent biography is rather short of a quality which Diane Arbus herself always brought to her work — intimacy. We find out how she lived, where she went, who she met, we follow her in her travels, we see her in her shots, but we never really get close to her common humanity. What was she like when she wasn't being a great photographer, in practice or in the making?

There is a tiny spot of truth in this last judgment, it seems to me. Saroyan's art did slacken over the years. He went through phases where he fell in love with his own feelings all down the page, perfecting a type of facile that suited a wished-for innocence rather than the truth it suited his real talent which was always for something shrewder.

His true métier was the fragment, the glimpse, the moment caught quickly in the hand, looked at, relinquished, celebrated. Either you like this kind of fragmentary tremendousness, or you don't. Only indifference is difficult, for Saroyan himself was nearly indifferent. A reasonably open-minded reader will probably find him embarrassingly good and embarrassingly bad within the limits of a single story. That reader might pause and ponder whether the whole idea of artistic perfection, of snow that doesn't melt, isn't itself a fiction.

I have been collecting

## Working gaffers by John MacGibbon

IN AN old gaffer's tale (Seafarer Books, £7.50) Martin Evans tells how he bought a 34-year-old smack yacht in 1965. It has given him and his family enjoyment ever since, ditch-crawling off Essex and Suffolk, cruising in the Baltic and down the Channel. The best benefit came early on when he took two girls as passengers and one of them, Pat, became his wife and intrepid crew ever after.

Mr Evans, who was brought up on boats, sails purely for pleasure, not racing, although he has taken part in the famous Old Gaffers races without any burning desire to win. His book is reading for pleasure, and, as a bonus, he gives in the course of the narrative many useful tips for the maintenance of wooden boats.

Above all he communicates his delight in sailing which was soon shared by a daughter and two sons as well as Mrs Evans. East Coast yachtsmen in particular will appreciate the descriptions of the marshes and estuaries, the dread threat of Sizewell B Power Station apart, still escape air pollution and oil slicks.

As Orson Welles points out in his foreword to *The Last Sailors* by Neil Hollander and Harold Meres (Angus and Robertson/Channel Four, £2.95), there is "a look at what remains of the most ancient form of movement of wind on water."

Welles himself sailed from north east Brazil to Rio de Janeiro in a *topanga* (log raft) and the two authors have practised their "fieldwork"

on primitive work boats in that area and in the Windward Islands, Chile, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, China and Indonesia. They tell how regional craft are still built and sailed. Illustrated with many fine photographs (sixteen pages in colour), this is a useful source book for students of maritime history.

Robert Simper has done comparable research in his home waters in *Beach Boats of Britain* (Goydell Press, £2.95). With numerous interesting photographs (the book's best feature) he covers all the coasts where fishermen still launch their boats from the shore in much the same manner as practised last century and earlier. Visitors to the Aldeburgh Festival can still see them at work.

He never has to touch the people he's killing.  
He doesn't even have to think of them as human.  
Never that is, until the day a group of GIs wander into a fire zone and find themselves at the wrong end of his awesome firepower.

LET A SOLDIER DIE

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...the stirring tradition of CHICKENHAWK and THE 13th VALLEY

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## The way the snow falls

by Robert Nye

THE New Saroyan Reader, a Connoisseur's Anthology of the Writings of William Saroyan, edited by Brian Darwent (Airlift Book Company, £3.95).

SAROYAN once said that he wanted to write the way snow falls. It pays a lot of critics, of course, to take a long look down their noses at a saying like that. Saroyan just isn't tell you, is sentimental, careless, and silly. His simplicity is an accident — you don't get a valuable and impressive sense from what he does, say, from Hemingway or, a man sitting covered in sweat and crossing out with a big black pencil in search of the essential plain thing he wants to say. Saroyan just isn't the impressive business at all. But then neither is the snow.

A more serious objection to this once internationally famous writer who died in something like obscurity some four years ago (his last words: "Now what?"), is that plenty of people who admired the brilliance of the stories in his first collection, *The Daring Young Man on the*

Flying Trapeze (1934), seem to have been disappointed by Saroyan's later falls. He's melting on the way down, they reckon, and the result is slush.

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Saroyan for years, and am therefore acquainted with all the extraordinary volumes of memoirs which he published in increasing and unpopular editions as the years went by. Most British readers will not have had this opportunity since after 1972 none of this material appeared here, and come to think of it younger readers may hardly know Saroyan at all, because much of his earliest and best work has been lost or put in limbo for decades. This is where Brian Darwent's anthology is of real importance, for it assembles over 300 pages of long-out-of-print or otherwise unobtainable material which, as he rightly says, "ought to be permanently available."

The New Saroyan Reader, a labour of love, should go a long way to re-establishing the reputation of a genuine writer, of great integrity, whose best work (and there is plenty of it, early and late) is a kind of book that is what his Armenian forebears would have called *dour*. *Dour* means mad, cracked, twisted, or, wacky, with connotations of courage and recklessness and Don Quixotic eccentricity. That was Saroyan, that was the way the snow falls, sometimes.

Thirteen dialogues between the leading religious teacher and the distinguished quantum physicist offer intriguing insights into the human predicament. £9.95

Gollancz

W.H. Smith Literary Award 1985

For the most outstanding contribution to English literature in a book published in 1984

David Hughes

"THE PORK BUTCHER"

Published by Constable £5.95

WHSMITH



# There is a lot of misery in the City among the chaps on £50,000 a year



## NOTEBOOK

Edited by  
Hamish McRae

THE marzipan layer is on the move.

Every few days now there is news of a further shift of some team of City brokers

or dealers from one house to another, mostly of people just below the partner level, hence the expression. The partners, typically pocketing between £50,000 and £2 million for their share of the cake, are the ones who are just below, who have to rub along on a relatively meagre income of less than £100,000 a year, are less than pleased at seeing their elders' behaviour. Hence the urge to move.

Yesterday it was the turn of one of the two big jobs, Wedd Durlacher, to lose a team. Most of its European international dealing team left to join Savory Milin, while another dealer left to go to the Schroder group.

This comes on top of a string of other defections: from Capel-Cure Meyers to Wood Mackenzie, from Grieson Grant to Exco, from Scribmeur Kemp to WICO and so on. Not surprisingly there are rumours of other incipient moves every day.

Up to now this has been seen mainly in terms of the marzipan layer's frustration of seeing its skills being sold and the profits ending up in the hands of its superiors. That is part of the story. But there are several other forces at work which are worth exploring, for frustration only affects the supply side of the equation: people are prepared to move because they are upset. What about the demand side: why are buyers prepared to pay so much to attract talent?

You have to make some important distinctions. The most important is between gilts, UK equities, and international stocks. There is a general acceptance that the new gilt market will be overcrowded. Too many big banks seem to have made it a point of principle that they want to be big players there

and are prepared to commit vast amounts of money to establish their position.

Compared with the overall cost of the exercise, getting four or five good people on board might seem quite small. There is no great job security in the new City, so the people could be unloaded if the whole thing stopped. Thus, there is an underlying demand for both good dealers and good salespeople from the houses which have decided to build their own teams.

In the equities the pattern is slightly different, for there will be too few market makers, not too many.

So there is not the immediate weight of money chasing dealing talent. Rather there is a perception that these skills will be in enormous demand soon, but at the moment buyers can bide their time.

In equity research — as

opposed to dealing — the picture is different again, for good research teams have always carried business with them. Recent moves are really nothing new.

In international securities the market is different again. This is the most rapidly growing area of City business, and the London Stock Exchange members have at least woken up to the fact that there is an enormous market on their doorstep which has largely passed them by. Anyone who knows anything here is in enormous demand.

Another set of distinctions is between those who work for the top dozen firms and the rest. The high prices are only for the best; good second-raters are not really in demand now, and may find, after the rules change, that life is harder still.

Finally, there is a distinction between the new owners of securities firms which be-

lieve in paying for talent and those who feel that people should be pleased to work for them. Knowing how to manage the sort of people who work in Stock Exchange firms is not a universal skill: snootiness is at a discount.

## Opting in

THE STOCK Exchange's option market expert, Mr David Steen, is trying to open the door to the Trojan Horse a year before the rest of his colleagues. He will be asking the council next month to approve immediate membership for banks, in the specialist niche of traded currency options. This move accompanies a general beefing up of the exchange's traded options business, including new electronic screens on the floor and a raft of new contracts, notably those in currencies.

Mr Steen said: "If the council want to do currency options they have to be prepared to let the banks in, and quick." He has already talked to half a dozen of them, and if the council approves they would be the first outside firms to be allowed to put their employees directly on the exchange floor as traders.

The council is still discussing the timetable for allowing outside companies to take controlling stakes in Stock Exchange firms, but this is not due to happen for another year and is still a very sore point among some brokers.

Traded options are rather like futures, in that they are contracts to deal in commodities or financial paper at some time in the future. The essential difference between an option and a future is that an option is not opened and there is a point at which losses are automati-

cally cut. Since traded options were introduced to the Stock Exchange in 1978, they have become increasingly popular. Currencies are the most popular, but new fashions in London and the Stock Exchange are keen to get in on the act, one of the reasons why it is increasing the capacity of the market, and in the process, moving Mr Steen's Options Panel to a full committee.

Some of the banks Mr Steen has talked to are already buying brokers and ready willing and eventually become Stock Exchange members. But others are not interested in joining other options business is part of a bank's foreign exchange operation and will remain quite separate from the new securities conglomerates. Even so, it is building up the future will be a taste of the future for Stock Exchange members if a bevy of bank employees marches on to their floor later this year.

## Heinz and British Shipbuilders wield the axe

# Further 3,800 jobs to go in industry

By Michael Smith and David Simpson

The axe fell on another 3,800 jobs in industry yesterday as the canned food giant, Heinz, and the state-owned British Shipbuilders each announced plans to cut their work forces by 1,900 people.

The cutbacks, which are spread throughout the country, come hard on the heels of last month's 7,000 redundancies in manufacturing industry alone, and confirm the worst fears that the process of labour shedding is showing no signs of slackening off.

Heinz, the "57 Varieties" concern, is launching a big modernisation programme which will result in the loss of 1,940 jobs at Wigan, Hayes in Middlesex and Harlesden in North London, over the next five years.

The modernisation programme will cost Heinz about £100 million and is designed to consolidate the company's position as the country's largest canned food producer, fight off the competition from "own brand" canned food rivals, and improve efficiency.

A spokesman for Heinz said last night that all the job losses could be achieved through natural wastage and voluntary redundancy. There would be no compulsory job losses.

But the job shedding plan was described as a "staggering blow" to Wigan by the local MP, Mr Roger Stott. Heinz is the biggest employer in Wigan, where the current rate of unemployment is 19.4 per cent of the labour force.

Under the plan, the Wigan work force is to be cut by slightly more than 1,200 to 1,530 and a further 600 jobs will go at Harlesden, North London. Another 120 jobs will be lost at the firm's headquarters in Hayes.

The British Shipbuilders' redundancies, disclosed by the chairman, Mr Graham Day, to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions yesterday, are spread among five yards round the country.

Among the casualties are the Cammell Laird yard at Birkenhead where 420 workers are to lose their jobs shortly, although the award last month of a £140 million Type 22 frigate order from the Ministry of Defence saved the yard, which has a total 1,700 work force, from total closure.

The largest single number of redundancies is at the Sunderland yard, Austin & Pickersgill, where previous indications of redundancies have been confirmed. A total of 694 jobs are to be lost at the yard where workers agreed ten days ago to accept new working practices and a virtual two-year pay freeze in order to win an overseas contract worth £28 million without which Austin & Pickersgill was expected to close.

The Southampton yard, Vosper Thornycroft, is to cut its workforce by 538 men. Vosper, one of the yards to be privatised within the next year, cut its workforce at the end of last year, but its failure to win a frigate order from the MOD last month has put its future under increased pressure.

A merchant yard, Appledore, in Devon, is to shed 135 workers. Mr Day described Appledore's position as desperate, but added that talks were in progress which could lead to a contract for two ships. The fifth yard to cut jobs is the small Lowestoft warship builder, Brooke Marine, which is up for sale, and where 81 redundancies are planned.

Central TV plan to cut costs

By Andrew Corneius

Central Independent Television, the ITV contractor for the East and West Midlands, is cutting back several of its programme-making departments in an attempt to save costs in line with falling advertising revenue.

News of the cutbacks has surprised and angered Central staff who were recently encouraged by a statement from the company promising an expansion of its current affairs and news programmes.

The cuts will hit a whole range of current affairs and news programmes at the company's television centres in Birmingham and Nottingham.

Central has denied rumours that the cutbacks were necessary because of problems in accurately budgeting revenue and costs in the current year.

"All I can say is that the cutbacks Central is making are the result of the general decline in advertising revenues affecting all ITV companies," a spokesman said.

"We are going to make more effective use of some programme departments which would include industry, political, current affairs and news programmes with a view to making more effective use of programme time," he said.

Venture, Central's award winning business affairs programme is thought to be one of the programmes which will be affected by the cuts.

The rationalisation of programme-making activities is expected to mean cuts of 5 per cent in staffing in some departments.

Central took over the Midlands ITV franchise from ATV in 1982. It was dogged by problems associated with moving staff from ATV's Elstree studios in North London to new £21 million showpiece studios in Nottingham. Those problems were finally resolved last year when the Nottingham studios opened.

Pre-tax profits in the first half of 1984 were up by 54 per cent at £2.8 million compared with the first half of 1983, helped by strong advertising revenue and sales programmes overseas. Analysts were looking for pre-tax profits of about £9 million for the full year, against pre-tax profits of £6.8 million for 1983.

Central shares traded yesterday at 132p on the London Stock Exchange, compared with a high of 250p last year.

## Report attacks 'housing trap'

By David Simpson, Business Correspondent

The government's housing policies have come in for stinging criticism from a leading construction trade association which claimed yesterday that new house building "is lagging far behind any reasonable assessment of need."

Arguing that there was now an annual shortfall of 100,000 units in the number of new houses being built, the Building Employers Confederation stated: "As a result, more people are trapped in deteriorating and poor-quality housing, unless something is done now, the problem will only get worse."

A Confederation report draws specific attention to the declining housing standard experienced by the lower paid, and to the falling level of UK slum clearances.

Referring to the 1977 House Price Review Green Paper, which argued that 300,000 new houses would have to be built each year to maintain existing standards, the report says that the Green Paper assumed that 55,000 households would be moved annually from slum dwellings.

In addition, 30,000 households would be moved from sub-standard accommodation while a further 40,000 households would be rehoused annually from shared or overcrowded accommodation.

Instead, slum clearances had fallen to a level of only 10,000 a year while no attempt had been made to tackle the problems of sub-standard accommodation. The result was that by 1981, a quarter of all private sector houses required expenditure of £2,500 each to restore them to "reasonable condition," while the number of homes described as in "serious disrepair" rose from 859,000 to over one million.

The 1977 Green Paper had stated that it would be necessary to build between 170,000 and 190,000 new houses each year in the private sector, with 120,000 more houses being built in the public sector. But today, only some 150,000 houses a year were being built in the private sector, while new council house building was down to below 40,000 units a year.

People on low incomes were the main victims of this situation, with those earning under £6,000 a year virtually unable to buy their own homes. Even when council house sales at large discounts petered out, there would still be six million public sector and two million private sector tenants in the UK.

At least half of those in income brackets which makes it extremely hard, and often impossible, to buy a home. And many are living in unfit, sub-standard or overcrowded accommodation which requires extensive renovation, or demolition or replacement.

Dee renews Booker takeover

By Mary Brasier

Dee Corporation has returned to the bid battle with Booker McConnell with new takeover terms which value the company at £338 million.

But the City was left wondering last night whether Dee's new assault on the food and agriculture group is meant to succeed. Dee chairman Mr Alec Monk is offering Booker shareholders three swap terms which value each Booker share at no more than the market price—260p. The cash alternative is 181p.

And Dee reserves the right to sell shares from its existing stake in Booker if the market price rises to level the company believes is "unrealistic".

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## Ward White bids £87m for Foster

By Tony May

Ward White, the "Tuf" shoes and Halfords car care group, has launched an £87 million bid for the Foster Brothers menswear chain. The deal would double the size of Ward's shop space, while the number of its UK shops would go up by 500 to 1,218.

While Ward's expansion-minded boss, Mr Philip Birch, hopes that Mr Barry Foster, who runs the Foster chain, will eventually back his bid, their first response was to put out a holding statement through their advisers, County Bank, that the bid was opportunistic and that Foster's shares were above the bid price. They leapt 45p to 186p on news of the bid.

Ward's shares dipped 6p to 218p, as the group is making its third share issue in as many years to pay for the bid. This dip cut the value of its offer back from £94 million to £87 million.

Mr Birch admitted yesterday that his bid was "nicely

timed" as Foster Brothers was three quarters of the way through a £10 million three-year programme to revamp its down-market menswear range with what "looks a pretty good formula to me."

Mr Birch would concentrate on this side of the business and shop off Foster's Natco shirt investment in the US and possibly its childrenswear chain, Adams. He and his advisers, Morgan Grenfell, thought Foster had assets of £80 million including £23 million of shops, of which £18 million are freehold.

Ward's Halfords chain, bought only last November for £52 million, is performing strongly and Mr Birch forecasts group profits of £13.25 million for 1985 against £8.8 million a year ago, and ahead of most City estimates.

Foster is expected to make between £5 million and £7 million compared with £8.8 million in 1983.

## US hit by metals bill

By Andrew Cornelius

AMAX, one of the giants of the North American metals and minerals industry, yesterday warned of the dramatic effects of an increase in metals imports to the United States since the dollar began its meteoric rise against other currencies.

Mr Pierre Gousseland, chairman and chief executive of AMAX, which was once headed by Mr Ian MacGregor, said that the high-riding dollar had triggered a four-fold increase in imports of some metals to the US. He said that this pattern has been repeated across a whole range of US industries.

"Not only is US industry losing its export markets, but imports of metals are increasing," he said.

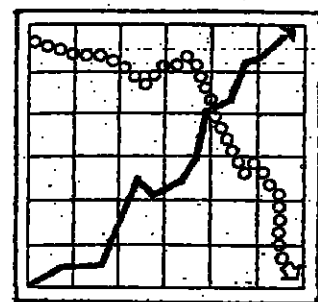
High cost producers which traditionally could not compete with US industry are cashing in on the new-found price competitiveness which the dollar's rise has provided by taking huge slices of US markets which were previously dominated by US industry.

## US hit by metals bill

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# Thatcherism may work in the house, but not for Britain



## ECONOMICS

Christopher Huhne

PUT TO ONE side the Prime Minister's current difficulties as a politician with 12 good jurors, and look instead at her status as the most influential economist in the realm.

In the 10 years since she was elevated to the Conservative leadership, Mrs Thatcher has succeeded in refashioning economic policy to a large extent in her own image. If Thatcherism is anything, it is above all a series of economic doctrines and beliefs about the value of individual freedom and responsibility, and the corresponding denigration of a role for the state.

She has the advantage over her Chancellor that she has been at the apex of economic decision making for nearly five years, rather than two. She is First Lord of the Treasury, and an assiduous attendee at every Cabinet committee on economic policy.

A lot of her influence, though, has been through setting a tone for debate within and outside government. There is no doubt that her views have struck a chord with public opinion.

Who, after the winter of discontent in 1978-9, could seriously doubt that the old style of centralised incomes policy had broken down, probably irreparably? Who could doubt, given Britain's relative decline over a century, that managers and unions needed to face tough decisions?

Whatever her detractors say, there is much that is important and right in that message, even if the results of the policies which flowed

from Mrs Thatcher's gut feelings were less clearly beneficial. The inflation rate rose from 10.3 per cent at the time of the 1979 election to 11.9 per cent a year later essentially because the government made the mistake of nearly doubling VAT and conceding pace-setting pay rises in the public sector. The decline since then has largely been the accidental result of falling world commodity prices and an appreciating exchange rate.

For the longer term, though, there is perhaps a clear gain from the trauma of the steepest recession since 1920-21. It appears from work by John Muellbauer that we have at least regained the productivity of the late 1970s. Before the 1973 oil shock, no more, but no less either — and an achievement after the sluggish change of the seventies. Working practices in de-marcation-bound British industry have been shaken up.

If the recession has had a purgative effect, there is nevertheless a question mark over whether that could or would be sustained if the economy really began to grow and unemployment fell.

The second and equally important reservation is whether the Prime Minister's gut feelings about economic policy, which were so eminently suitable for provoking a recession, will ever allow us to enjoy a boom.

Without faster growth and falling unemployment, Thatcherism is wide open to the charge that its gains on productivity are worthless, for the ultimate name of the game is an increase in output per person.

The objective is, as Andrew Glyn once wrote, to improve the score rather than to increase the batting average by merely playing the first eight players. Yet her attachment to the household economics of balanced budgets is now the main obstacle to true revival.

True, the government has become decidedly more pragmatic both compared with its early actions and with its rhetoric. As the table shows, money supply growth has been allowed to expand far faster than initially planned.

Mrs Thatcher herself, after a summer of quoting

hardline Swiss economists at the Bank of England, began to bend by the beginning of 1981. When her mentor of the Opposition years, Sir Keith Joseph, argued for the closure of British Leyland, against his department's own brief, the Prime Minister sided reluctantly with a horrified Chancellor who pointed to a cost to public borrowing through lost taxes and higher benefits of around £3 billion.

By September, Sir Keith was working his theories on school-children rather than industry — arguably safer pastures in the short term, at least. But the Prime Minister still believes, contrary to any known school of economists including the Friedmanites, that she is right to talk about "the principles of financial management of a nation as if they were like those of a family budget. Some say I preach merely the homilies of housekeeping or the parables of the parolour. But I do not repent. Those parables would have saved many a financier from failure and many a country from crisis."

The analogy itself is imperfect, for not all heads of households would, as Mrs Thatcher once did, marvel at a colleague's new car by pointing out that she had made do with the same one for 10 years. Households do, of course, borrow to buy homes, and cars and furniture — investments which they expect to provide them with tangible benefits for a substantial period of time.

The crucial distinction, though, between a household and a government is merely size. A household's change in behaviour will not change the rest of the world. If it cuts its outgoings, it will save itself all the money it cuts. If a government cuts its outgoings, it will save only a fraction because of the indirect effects of, say, fewer civil servants on income tax, on VAT, and on unemployment benefits.

The same applies if the state raises taxes, as Mrs Thatcher has done. Tight government budgets mean lower spending, depressed growth, and higher unemployment.

Despite its protestations to the contrary, Thatcherism is in a way merely the Mr



The Medium Term Financial Strategy: projections and outcomes  
Money supply: sterling M3

	1979-80	1980-1	1981-2	1982-3	1983-4	1984-5
June 1979	7-11					
March 1980	7-11	6-10	5-9	4-8		
March 1981		6-10	5-9	4-8		
March 1982			6-12	7-11	6-10	
March 1983				7-11	6-10	
March 1984					6-10	
Outturn	11.2	19.4	12.8	11.2	10.1	—

Hyde of the post-war settlement's Keynesian Dr Jekyll. Whereas Dr Jekyll sought to cure Britain's problems by refashioning demand, Mr Hyde seeks to cure them by deflating it.

In reality, the problems of long term relative decline lie almost wholly on the supply side — not defined in the American way as excessive taxes but in the genuine sense of a poorly educated and trained workforce and management. Yet here too, Thatcherism's pace to individual effort is blind. The technological universities like Aston, Bradford and Salford have been cut.

Mrs Thatcher's nineteenth century market liberalism also precludes the government from following the logic of some of its own arguments, particularly about the labour market. Anything that smacks even tangentially of the dreaded incomes policies of the seventies is ruled out.

I have referred to Mrs Thatcher's gut feelings, because it is far from clear that she has any deep understanding of economics, whatever her undoubted influence. Mr Peter Jay's recent interview with her in "A Week in Politics" was extraordinarily instructive on this point. Mr Jay, who knows his onions, asked her whether she believed we had yet reached the "natural rate" of unemployment at which monetarist economists believe that inflation stops or ceases to accelerate.

The significance of this question is twofold. First, the concept of the natural rate underlies Mrs Thatcher's entire case against spending our way back into jobs, when she says the money would go into price increases rather than output. Secondly,

if she believed that we were now above the "natural rate," it might be possible to stimulate the economy even in her own terms as inflation would continue to come down. If not, it would have been interesting to know how she proposed to lower the "natural rate."

The remarkable response from the Prime Minister, delivered in such a way under repeated questioning that no one could be in any serious doubt of her ignorance, was that "it's not a doctrine to which I've subscribed. It's one which I think actually came in with Milton Friedman. I used to read about it, I used to look about it (sic) and not adopt it. It's a theory to which I've never subscribed. At the moment in spite of three and quarter million unemployed, we have a current account surplus — we've had a current account surplus for five years in a row."

The current account, of course, has nothing to do with the natural rate concept one way or the other. The Prime Minister was bluffing her way in economics.

I'm not arguing that all Prime Ministers should be economists, or even that they should be particularly well-versed in the economic arguments, though it clearly helps with chaps like Mr Jay about. What is objectionable is that Mrs Thatcher's ignorance goes hand in hand with the utter conviction that she is right, and that everybody else is wrong.

The arrogant dismissal of any other policy ill suits someone who has so clearly failed to grasp the intellectual basis of her own. TINA is a paper tiger which has long ago outlived its usefulness. Is there really no alternative now?

# The disaster waiting to happen as dollar soars



## INVESTMENT

Robin Stoddart

ALTHOUGH the main object of taxation is to raise revenue for the government — the alternatives of either borrowing or printing money being of limited acceptability — the way in which it is levied reflects policy in both social and economic matters. These plitudes are becoming less plitudinous as the return to red-blooded capitalism continues.

The doctrine or cavalier unwillingness to raise taxes in the affluent United States — and the urge to lower them in countries devoid of other ideas after abandoning interventionist programmes — are making the world a little more dangerous each day economically. The giddy rise in the dollar is primarily a function of the rich getting richer and showing a rational anxiety to stay that way. Excessive funds and the life blood of poor countries are ebbing away at the same time.

Inequality in the debtor countries and the disposition of many of their regimes to print money allows a outflow into the dollar even while living standards fall for most of the populace. Simultaneously, the international banks are naturally limiting their lending to such areas to the minimum level that keeps their own balance-sheet notes boiling without too much pressure building up.

The time when a large southern hemisphere debtor jumps off the treadmill can hardly be delayed much longer if the dollar continues to soar, and for internal financial reasons, interest rates on dollar loans turn up again. The Federal Reserve chairman, Mr Paul Volcker, has warned that disaster is pending if the US budget

deficit is not dealt with more promptly.

Although other countries and currencies, if not their banks, would feel the pinch more acutely than the US and its most important institutions, the spectre of the capitalist nightmare, a self-feeding slump could materialise again quite quickly after 30 years of Keynesian exorcism.

Since the last \$5 billion or so of the recent near-record \$19 billion government loan-raising exercise has proved a little difficult to move, with after-market investors unwilling to take up 30-year commitments in volatile market conditions, the Federal Reserve is unlikely to choose this month to tighten its credit policy. If the Federal Funds rate were to rise much above 9 per cent again, both the President's sunny smile and business confidence might fade as the dollar rose inexorably.

The publication of the US monetary numbers is likely to show that expansion is still on course, given some smoothing-out of the statistics. Economic growth has been maintained and inflation has not yet begun to rear up again. Some winter latitude is desirable anyway, particularly as oil stocks are replenished.

For the Chancellor, and monetary authorities in other industrial countries for whom the US trade deficit is their surplus, there must now be every case for trying to grin and bear the fall in exchange rates. Concerted interventions will only be effective if it is led by the US itself. The European economies are sounder externally than they are internally now that the cost of energy has levelled off.

Domestic measures that would boost consumption are hardly an option, however, when the international financial situation is so unstable. Everybody except the US, it appears, must pursue tight monetary and fiscal policies. That is why any commitment to cut taxes is even more questionable than it was when unemployment was rising at its fastest in tandem with attempts to slash government spending.

The rise in consumer spending in Britain, along with the leap in private sector wealth, has gone about as far as it can for the time being. North Sea oil financed it, but the surplus should have resulted in public sector improvements and invest-

ments in more durable amenities, as in the richer oil-producing countries. Now there must be increased internal investment.

When this dawns on the Thatcher government it will first have to cancel the Trident nuclear submarine project and then start raising more tax from those most able to pay. High consumers, big mortgage borrowers, operators of other perks, and funds providing pensioners with incomes well above the average wage are the obvious sources.

One result of the falling pound and its potential impact on inflation is the abandonment of plans for a wide extension of VAT, which would be the quickest way of raising living costs. The boost to inflation from higher petrol prices will be hard enough to stomach.

Tax relief on investment in small and risky companies, particularly through the business expansion scheme, was well worth trying, and as long as borrowing costs remain high must be worth retaining. However, 80 per cent income tax relief on property investment, however dressed up, is hardly justifiable. A much higher contribution from corporation tax is to be expected after the rebus of profit, though the reduction in capital investment incentives may have to be slowed down or reversed.

Although aims at reducing the public sector borrowing requirement have failed about nine times out of ten, the outlook on that score should be brighter even if the horizon is short. Net oil and fuel revenues will rise for a while longer even if the coal situation improves only slowly. The limitation of tax reductions to those from whom collection is nearly as costly as the amount brought in, is the obvious policy. Higher maintenance spending paid for through increased tax would lower unemployment.

Until the construction industry is given a boost it is difficult to see which section of the equity market can remain on high ground. Exporters have had a good run, but the upturn in overseas sales in recent months has been strongest in electrical equipment and textiles, and yet there have been disappointing news in these areas lately. Caution is both necessary and rewarding for investors while interest rates remain high.

## APPOINTMENTS

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Hillingdon

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The post is supported by a rolling grant from the Science and Engineering Research Council until 31 July 1986. The Materials Preparation Group has been founded since 1966.

Applicants should include a c.v. and the names of two referees, should be sent as soon as possible to: Dr G. Garton, Clarendon Laboratory, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PU, from whom further information can be obtained.

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#### MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS OFFICER

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Starting salary within range £10,821 - £13,500 (according to experience) - £1,500 p.a. London weighting. For further details and application form please write to: Administrative Secretary, RNID, 105 Gower Street, London WC1E 6AH. Closing date: 28th March, 1985.

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### Increased profits earnings and dividends

Pre-tax profits of Securicor Group in the year ended 28th September 1984 rose by 11.4% to £12.8m, and those of Security Services by 13.3% to £10.1m. Earnings per share have risen to 11.3p in both companies, fully justifying the proposed dividend increase on the enhanced capital, as forecast at the time of the rights issue.

Our UK parcels and freight services again made solid progress and the continuing development of our international air services resulted in major turnover growth. Our alarms division again made a substantial contribution.

It has been another year of increased profits overseas,

highlighted by the results in the Far East, Africa, France and Germany.

Since the end of the financial year, the cellular radio network, Cellnet, which we operate jointly with British Telecom, was successfully opened in London and Birmingham.

The trading pattern in the early part of the current year has been generally buoyant, reflecting the basic soundness of our underlying business and of our development strategy. This, added to the financial strength derived from recent funding, encourages my belief in our ability to maintain creditable progress.

Peter Smith, Chairman

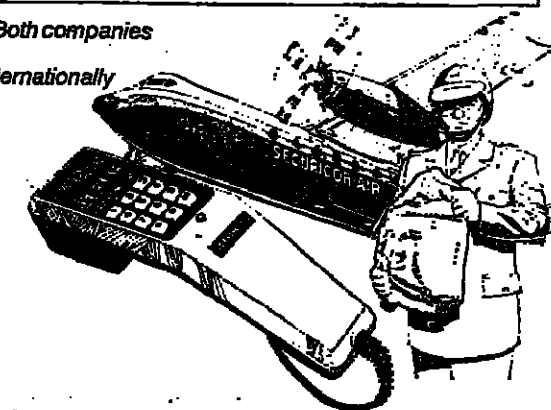
	SECURICOR GROUP plc		SECURITY SERVICES plc	
	Results for the year ended September 28th 1984			
	1984	1983	1984	1983
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Turnover				
UK	248,689	236,739	212,147	200,380
Overseas	35,454	30,791	35,454	30,791
	284,143	267,530	247,601	231,171
Profit before tax				
Industrial security and parcels service — UK	6,689	5,729	6,689	5,729
— Overseas	2,365	2,142	2,365	2,142
Finance, investments and insurance	2,486	2,439	1,081	1,074
Property, hotels and vehicle division	1,297	1,212	—	—
	12,837	11,522	10,135	8,945
Tax	5,630	4,900	4,788	3,988
Profit after tax	7,207	6,622	5,347	4,957
Due to outside shareholders	2,632	2,442	—	—
	4,575	4,180	5,347	4,957
Extraordinary charge for deferred tax	1,675	—	3,300	—
	2,900	4,180	2,047	4,957
Earnings per share	11.3p	10.3p	11.3p	10.5p
Final Ordinary dividend (proposed)	1.10p	1.0p	1.98p	1.8p
Interim Ordinary dividend (paid)	0.49p	0.44p	1p	0.9p

Securicor Group PLC owns 50.7 per cent of Security Services PLC. Both companies have full listings on the Stock Exchange.

Security Services' principal activities are carried out in the UK and internationally and include the carrying and care of cash and valuables, security guards and patrols, parcels and document delivery services, air courier delivery services and the Pony Express messenger services. Security Services also has subsidiaries in electronic surveillance, alarm equipment, communications and office cleaning.

Securicor Group's principal subsidiaries (other than Security Services) operate in hotels, travel, Ford dealerships, vehicle body-building, finance, investment and insurance.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts will be available early in March from the Company Secretary, Vigilant House, 24 Gillingham Street, London SW1V 1HZ.





# United makes Yellow see red

By Maggie Brown  
ALL IS NOT entirely sweet and light down at the airy Basildon headquarters of the Yellow Advertiser Newspaper Group, one of Britain's largest and dynamic freshsheet publishers.

For to the unconcealed horror of the chairman-founder, Mr Ian Fletcher, he now finds that 30 per cent of his company is owned by United Newspapers, the bastion in his eyes of all that is worst in the rival paid-for press.

"I regard United as conservative reactionaries, an utterly dismal UK publisher with a dreadful reputation. I cannot conceive what input they think they could make to us, and we have no intention of giving them any advantage either."

Things started to come unstuck last August when Mr Fletcher's sleeping partner sold his 30 per cent stake in YA to Link House, who publish the wonderfully profitable Exchange & Mart weekly. Mr Fletcher, who has built up the £18 million turnover company from scratch, though it was in safe hands, welcomed Link's managing director to the board, and assumed that Link was too expensive to be bought up.

But he was wrong. For in December, Link was taken over by the profit-hungry United. It was the penultimate step for the ambitious UN chairman, Mr David Stevens, who is now believed to be preparing for an even larger deal to divide up Fleet Holdings into the Daily Express newspaper and Morgan Crampin magazine company.

Mr Fletcher retaliated. Three weeks ago he bought the 30,000 circulation London & Local Advertiser from Haymarket, a paid-for advertising weekly which has a broadly similar appeal to the 270,000 copies a week Exchange & Mart. He plans to merge it with YA's Motor Mart and hints that the new move to set up in direct competition would not have been carried out if UN hadn't moved in.

His opposition to United seems to have firmly set in 1982, when the company's deputy chairman, Mr Gordon

Linacre, successfully threatened to take UN out of the Regional Newspaper Advertising Board if it went ahead and allowed the free press in United to be the largest provincial newspaper publisher in Britain.

Mr Linacre, who confirms the story, says that as the new chairman of UN's Link subsidiary, he has no plans to sell the YA shareholding, perhaps the only happy ending available.

We have only just taken Link over, we need to look at what we have. He pointed out that United had had 17 freshsheet titles in the North, although none overlap with YA's 22 South-eastern editions. "We wouldn't have thought we were the unacceptable face of British newspaper publishing," he praised YA for doing a "great job," but admits to never having met Mr Fletcher, or visited his head office.

# Prices brighter despite fresh pressure on pound

## THE MARKETS

Stock markets presented a much brighter picture yesterday as the pound found some friends in early trading and BOC Group produced a good set of first-quarter profits. Sentiment was also stimulated by a takeover bid for Foster Bros from Ward White, which had been well signposted for some time.

Although sterling came under pressure as the day wore on, prices held up quite well in both gilt and industrial. Government stocks closed with gains to three-eighths, just below initial rises of over half-a-point.

Leading shares rallied between 2p and 5p, with BOC Group outstanding at 306p, up 14p, after the 47 per cent increase in first-quarter profits. Some electricals tried to recover, but there were still casualties among the recent high-flyers. Following Tuesday's unwelcome £168 million cash call, STC fell 8p to 192p, some 4p below the rights price, after taking dividend into account.

The continuing spell of arctic weather conditions prompted fresh demand for gains of 5p to 10p. North Sea explorers were particularly buoyant on talk of a new bid. Takeover speculators were given a fillip when Ward White announced the expected bid for Foster Bros. Foster advanced 52p to some 20p above the cash alternative terms worth 170p. Ward White slipped 6p to 215p.

Elsewhere on the speculative front, Brook Street climbed 17p to 118p on suggestions that the company was for sale. In the afternoon, the Group hardened a penny to 215p ahead of today's results, where analysts are looking for pre-tax profits up from £188 million to around £215 million. Most do not expect any early developments on the possible sale of the Howard Johnson hotel chain.

Stores, foods and breweries made a mixed showing, but builders were supported. Some properties reflected favourable comment, but newspapers succumbed to profit-taking. Textiles attracted occasional speculative interest. Banks and insurance ended little changed on balance. The falling commodity price unsettled traders. Golds improved 25 cents to \$150.

Crest Nicholson came in with year's profits ahead by 21.5 per cent up 7p to 93p. Pilkington Brothers, after record earnings, rose 7p to 315p. Wiggins Group, where Mr Jim Raper's Millbury is said to be planning a bid, rose 3p to 40p. Brammer met profit-taking, down 10p to 316p. TI Group once again benefited from bid rumours after a press article ahead 5p to 244p. An optimistic statement at Westland's annual meeting led to a 1p rise to 113p. Recent comment boosted Spencer Clark Metal

Industries 5p to 46p. Crystalline Holdings saw some recovery from recent weakness occasioned by worries over the UK electronics industry, up 10p to 190p. Plessey, with figures due next week, put on 6p to 166p. The continuing concern about high technology stocks in the light of fierce competition in the UK computer industry saw a 20p drop to 270p for Logica and a 6p fall to 65p for Microvitec. Profit hopes boosted Amstrad 6p to 74p.

Espley Trust, where company doctor Mr Rommie Aiken is attempting to nurse the company back to profitability, suspended its shares at 15p after an announcement. Valor Arms 9p to 196p after a broker's visit on Tuesday. Lex Group, which has substantial electronics interests, slipped back 15p to 263p. Jaguar saw further profit-taking, back 6p to 338p, as did Avana, down 21p to 600p.

Securicor's 11 per cent profit rise disappointed 6p off to 248p. Banks, which issued a selection of the Harrisons and Crosfield bid, slipped 10p to 350p. Profit-taking clipped Associated News 20p to 795p. Booker McConnell came back 10p to 252p and Beech Corporation 2p to 203p, both awaiting news on Dees' bid for Booker.

Sellencourt went ahead up to 211p on hopes that Jennifer d'Abo may be considering a bid. Takeover speculation boosted Sunair 3p to 88p. Wolstenholme Rink's acquisition on Tuesday of a colour process outfit led to a 12p rise to 278p.

In a firm oil sector Shell rose 10p to 765p and BP 8p to 683p. Speculative demand lifted Aikens Humm 15p to 166p and Britannia Arrow 5p to 104p. Humberside Electronic Controls, which on Tuesday announced sharply higher profits at the half-year stage, firmed 2p to 140p. Hunterston Group lost 6p to 200p on profit-taking after announcing year's profits up 18 per cent. Kellam Motor's Ford assembly contract for the new rally car on Tuesday gave the shares another 2p rise to 48p.

North Sea exploration hopes boosted Saxon Oil 35p to 425p. South West Resources 6p to 49p and North Sea and General Oil Investments 10p to 80p. Rumours of management changes at Transocean led to a 1p rise to 131p. Communist lifted Cocksedge 10p to 58p. Bid talks between Manor National and Bramill saw Manor 11p ahead at 121p and Bramill, the potential bidder, 2p up at 120p. Golds, with a 25 cent rise to \$150, lifted Crest Nicholson 10p to 93p.

Main changes: Foster Bros 180p up 52p; STC 192p down 8p; Ward White 218p down 10p.

6p: Imperial 216p up 1p; BOC Group 306p up 14p; Shell 765p up 10p; Brook Street 118p up 17p; Valor 196p up 9p.

Equity turnover for Tuesday: £416.278 million. ● Tokyo: Prices fell in heavy trading during the day. Nonferrous metals plus drugs and chemicals in for profit taking. Internationally known blue-chip electricals were hurt by a sliding yen and the battering technology issues took on Wall Street on Tuesday. Nikkei Dow Jones index: 12,025.71 (12,037.39).

● Hong Kong: Share prices dropped in light technical trading. Traders said the market's decline was part of a continuing technical consolidation resulting from the indicator's failure to break the 1,400-point level. Hang Seng index: 1,336.32 (1,337.22).

● Paris: Foreign demand and light institutional buying pushed stocks higher in moderate active trading. Traders said the weakness of the franc attracted bargain hunters into the market from abroad. Mutual fund managers also believed that the market's Tuesday decline was overdone, and this brought them off the sidelines to reinvest recent profits. The general market indicator finished the session at its daily high, up 0.74 per cent from Tuesday.

● Frankfurt: Prices advanced broadly with a few issues registering substantial gains in trading. The Commerzbank index rose 4.4 points.

● Money market: Period rates eased at first, but failed to hold that tack when the US dollar showed renewed aggression in the foreign exchange markets. The mood became decidedly gloomy once again, traders speculated whether the banks would really be able to hold base rates down to 14 per cent if rates stay higher. They are, let alone so higher, they appreciated that the authorities seek talk of yet further base rate rises as altogether top gloomy a view, but traders made the point that the costly situation must be under close scrutiny at the big clearing banks' 3-month interbank term deposit edged finally to 14 3/16 per cent.

FT Ordinary Share Index up 7.3 at 977.5. FTSE 100 Index up 3.0 at 1282.0. Pound: \$1.0869; 2p up at 120p. Gold: \$358.25. Account February 11 to interim profits, firmed 5p to 325p.

22 FT All Share Index up 2.2 at 615.59. Sterling Index: 76.9 (1575 = 100). RPI: 358.5 (December) up 4.8 per cent on year.

## COMMODITIES

Copper: Cash £1,304 per tonne; three months £1,342 per tonne; Mar 1986 £1,340 per tonne. Tin: Cash £10,000 per tonne; three months £10,200 per tonne. Lead: Cash £544 per tonne; three months £560 per tonne. Zinc: Cash £781 per tonne; three months £800 per tonne. Silver: Cash \$766 per ounce; three months \$775 per ounce.

Rubber: Soot 70.50p per kilo; Mar 1986 \$1.12 per kilo. Coffee: Mar 1986 \$1.371 per kilo; Mar 1987 \$1.371 per kilo. Cocoa: Mar 1986 \$2,475 per tonne; Mar 1987 \$2,475 per tonne. Wheat: Cash £12.200 per tonne; Mar 1986 £12.210 per tonne; Mar 1987 £12.210 per tonne.

## COMPANY BRIEFING

### Crest on an upward track

Crest Nicholson overcame the slump in sportground construction that wiped out the profits of the En-toucas subsidiary last year, thanks to the buoyant housing market in the south-east. The industrial holdings are expected to make a worthwhile contribution this year and property development plans promise to keep the results on an upward track.

Pre-tax profit rose by 21 per cent to £8.5 million, from £7 million in the previous year ending on October 31. The increase in turnover was more rapid, to £90.8 million, from £72.3 million. Some of the shortfall in local authority spending was made up by the BVC acquisition from BSR and a full year of the Greenwood soldering equipment business.

Nevertheless, property development accounted for 57 per cent of turnover and nearly all of the profit.

En-toucas was responsible for the £1.2 million dive in commercial and industrial profit to £900,000, before central costs, which was the worst figure for many a year. At home, operations have been cut back sharply, but the artificial turf purchase in the United States provided a platform for property development.

The DD Lamson pneumatic conveyor subsidiary maintained its strong performance and has won some big export orders. There is some overlap with the P/C cleaning equipment, though apart from the site sale the latter has made no contribution to profit yet. Borrowing was sharply higher at £18 million, excluded

LORD Aldington (right), the departing chairman of Westland, the helicopter maker, tried to calm shareholders' worries over the firm's long-term future when he addressed his last annual meeting yesterday. He told shareholders in London that some recent reports about the company's future were inaccurate, though he conceded that others were correct.

He was responding to reports that Westland faces a serious crisis in the late 1980s unless the Ministry of Defence gives the company orders worth around £500 million for new Westland 30 helicopters. There is intense competition from Aerospatiale of France and Sikorsky of America, but without the order the company faces the prospect of laying off hundreds of workers.

Lord Aldington said Westland needed to know about the order to plan helicopter production properly. But the company's share price, which had been hovering around 100p, fell to 85p after the announcement.



which has reportedly been indulging in intense Whitehall lobbying for the contract.

On the stock market yesterday Lord Aldington's attempts at reassuring his shareholders helped the shares climb 3p to 115p. But they still stand only 3p above the year's low of 106p, and well below the peak of 189p.

ing new leasing activities, so the rise in interest rates is hardly welcome. The chairman, Mr David Donne, says that the outlook is favourable in commercial property and most of the industrial interests, as well as the main housing business.

This is backed up by another dividend increase to a total of 3.75p net a share, against 3.55p, including the final payment up at 2.5p, from 2.1p.

### Pressing ahead

Hunterprint, the USM-quoted advertisement printer has raised its profits from £1.7 million to £2 million in the year to September 30 while the dividend goes up 14 per cent to 4p.

### Hovering together

The annual dogfight for lawn mower sales has resumed in earnest with the news that Birmid Quacast, which has spent huge sums extolling the virtues of cylinder mowers, is launching a new "hover" mower.

Birmid has responded by arguing that it will continue to stress the superiority of the cylinder mower over the hover, but that, as the leading manufacturer of lawn mowers, it should offer the best of each type of mower.

But Fyumo is making maximum capital out of the Birmid decision. Their U-turn is a commitment to our success in building the market for air-cushion lawnmowers and represents a long overdue victory for British commonsense," Mr Evans said.

Fyumo has sold five million of its mowers since the machines came on to the market 21 years ago, and claims 40 per cent of the UK market. Birmid claims that Fyumo's market share is lower, but the main cylinder mowers take about half of UK mower sales.

Both manufacturers are looking for an upturn in the UK mower market this year. Last year's sales were down by 15 per cent to 1.1 million units, largely because of poor weather.

### Securicor progress

News that Securicor's Cellular radio system was in tune with expectations, coupled with better sales figures, has helped the business, was good for a 2p rise in the group's shares to 269p yesterday.

Mr Peter Smith says that over 60 per cent of the UK should be covered by the group's Cellular system, developed with British Telecom, by the end of the year. It opened successfully in London on January 9, coverage of Birmingham started on January 23, and arrangements are well in hand to meet the government's requirement that the service should cover 90 per cent of the UK by 1989.

Mr Smith says that interest has been intense and even before the system was opened the group had sold more than £5 million worth of its Go Phones to other retailers. The group has ended the year to September 28 with an 11.4 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £12.8 million, while

the separately-quoted Security Services group (a 50.7 per cent subsidiary) raised its profits by 13.3 per cent to £10.1 million. The Securicor dividend is up from 1p to 1.1p and Security Services from 1.5p to 1.98p, as forecast at the time of the recent rights issue.

CD BRAMMILL is having more luck now with its attempts to take over Manor National, the Manchester-based car distributor, than it had in September. Then talks were broken off but now Manor says that talks which are "expected to lead to a recommended offer for Manor cars on the current market price of 12.5p values the group at £2.1 million, against £3.47 million at the 20p per value.

### BOC soars on dollar

BOC's dollar earnings left the rest standing in the first quarter of the year to October 31, though the strong dollar is a handicap in most respects. The rise of nearly half in pre-tax profit for the period was from a low base compared with the second half of last year, but estimates of the likely outcome for the year were revised upwards.

Turnover of the international gases and medical equipment group was £253 million for the quarter, an increase of 24 per cent on the corresponding period when steel output in most countries was still flat. The American share of the total has moved well above half and the British business below a fifth of the total.

Pre-tax profit soared to £38 million, from £25.8 million, including the £3.6 million gain on the Oxford Instruments sale in the corresponding period.

Edited by Tony May

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE

British Funds		14th 1986	13th 1986	12th 1986	11th 1986	10th 1986	9th 1986	8th 1986	7th 1986	6th 1986	5th 1986	4th 1986	3rd 1986	2nd 1986	1st 1986	31st 1985	30th 1985	29th 1985	28th 1985	27th 1985	26th 1985	25th 1985	24th 1985	23rd 1985	22nd 1985	21st 1985	20th 1985	19th 1985	18th 1985	17th 1985	16th 1985	15th 1985	14th 1985	13th 1985	12th 1985	11th 1985	10th 1985	9th 1985	8th 1985	7th 1985	6th 1985	5th 1985	4th 1985	3rd 1985	2nd 1985	1st 1985	31st 1984	30th 1984	29th 1984	28th 1984	27th 1984	26th 1984	25th 1984	24th 1984	23rd 1984	22nd 1984	21st 1984	20th 1984	19th 1984	18th 1984	17th 1984	16th 1984	15th 1984	14th 1984	13th 1984	12th 1984	11th 1984	10th 1984	9th 1984	8th 1984	7th 1984	6th 1984	5th 1984	4th 1984	3rd 1984	2nd 1984	1st 1984	31st 1983	30th 1983	29th 1983	28th 1983	27th 1983	26th 1983	25th 1983	24th 1983	23rd 1983	22nd 1983	21st 1983	20th 1983	19th 1983	18th 1983	17th 1983	16th 1983	15th 1983	14th 1983	13th 1983	12th 1983	11th 1983	10th 1983	9th 1983	8th 1983	7th 1983	6th 1983	5th 1983	4th 1983	3rd 1983	2nd 1983	1st 1983	31st 1982	30th 1982	29th 1982	28th 1982	27th 1982	26th 1982	25th 1982	24th 1982	23rd 1982	22nd 1982	21st 1982	20th 1982	19th 1982	18th 1982	17th 1982	16th 1982	15th 1982	14th 1982	13th 1982	12th 1982	11th 1982	10th 1982	9th 1982	8th 1982	7th 1982	6th 1982	5th 1982	4th 1982	3rd 1982	2nd 1982	1st 1982	31st 1981	30th 1981	29th 1981	28th 1981	27th 1981	26th 1981	25th 1981	24th 1981	23rd 1981	22nd 1981	21st 1981	20th 1981	19th 1981	18th 1981	17th 1981	16th 1981	15th 1981	14th 1981	13th 1981	12th 1981	11th 1981	10th 1981	9th 1981	8th 1981	7th 1981	6th 1981	5th 1981	4th 1981	3rd 1981	2nd 1981	1st 1981	31st 1980	30th 1980	29th 1980	28th 1980	27th 1980	26th 1980	25th 1980	24th 1980	23rd 1980	22nd 1980	21st 1980	20th 1980	19th 1980	18th 1980	17th 1980	16th 1980	15th 1980	14th 1980	13th 1980	12th 1980	11th 1980	10th 1980	9th 1980	8th 1980	7th 1980	6th 1980	5th 1980	4th 1980	3rd 1980	2nd 1980	1st 1980	31st 1979	30th 1979	29th 1979	28th 1979	27th 1979	26th 1979	25th 1979	24th 1979	23rd 1979	22nd 1979	21st 1979	20th 1979	19th 1979	18th 1979	17th 1979	16th 1979	15th 1979	14th 1979	13th 1979	12th 1979	11th 1979	10th 1979	9th 1979	8th 1979	7th 1979	6th 1979	5th 1979	4th 1979	3rd 1979	2nd 1979	1st 1979	31st 1978	30th 1978	29th 1978	28th 1978	27th 1978	26th 1978	25th 1978	24th 1978	23rd 1978	22nd 1978	21st 1978	20th 1978	19th 1978	18th 1978	17th 1978	16th 1978	15th 1978	14th 1978	13th 1978	12th 1978	11th 1978	10th 1978	9th 1978	8th 1978	7th 1978	6th 1978	5th 1978	4th 1978	3rd 1978	2nd 1978	1st 1978	31st 1977	30th 1977	29th 1977	28th 1977	27th 1977	26th 1977	25th 1977	24th 1977	23rd 1977	22nd 1977	21st 1977	20th 1977	19th 1977	18th 1977	17th 1977	16th 1977	15th 1977	14th 1977	13th 1977	12th 1977	11th 1977	10th 1977	9th 1977	8th 1977	7th 1977	6th 1977	5th 1977	4th 1977	3rd 1977	2nd 1977	1st 1977	31st 1976	30th 1976	29th 1976	28th 1976	27th 1976	26th 1976	25th 1976	24th 1976	23rd 1976	22nd 1976	21st 1976	20th 1976	19th 1976	18th 1976	17th 1976	16th 1976	15th 1976	14th 1976	13th 1976	12th 1976	11th 1976	10th 1976	9th 1976	8th 1976	7th 1976	6th 1976	5th 1976	4th 1976	3rd 1976	2nd 1976	1st 1976	31st 1975	30th 1975	29th 1975	28th 1975	27th 1975	26th 1975	25th 1975	24th 1975	23rd 1975	22nd 1975	21st 1975	20th 1975	19th 1975	18th 1975	17th 1975	16th 1975	15th 1975	14th 1975	13th 1975	12th 1975	11th 1975	10th 1975	9th 1975	8th 1975	7th 1975	6th 1975	5th 1975	4th 1975	3rd 1975	2nd 1975	1st 1975	31st 1974	30th 1974	29th 1974	28th 1974	27th 1974	26th 1974	25th 1974	24th 1974	23rd 1974	22nd 1974	21st 1974	20th 1974	19th 1974	18th 1974	17th 1974	16th 1974	15th 1974	14th 1974	13th 1974	12th 1974	11th 1974	10th 1974	9th 1974	8th 1974	7th 1974	6th 1974	5th 1974	4th 1974	3rd 1974	2nd 1974	1st 1974	31st 1973	30th 1973	29th 1973	28th 1973	27th 1973	26th 1973	25th 1973	24th 1973	23rd 1973	22nd 1973	21st 1973	20th 1973	19th 1973	18th 1973	17th 1973	16th 1973	15th 1973	14th 1973	13th 1973	12th 1973	11th 1973	10th 1973	9th 1973	8th 1973	7th 1973	6th 1973	5th 1973	4th 1973	3rd 1973	2nd 1973	1st 1973	31st 1972	30th 1972	29th 1972	28th 1972	27th 1972	26th 1972	25th 1972	24th 1972	23rd 1972	22nd 1972	21st 1972	20th 1972	19th 1972	18th 1972	17th 1972	16th 1972	15th 1972	14th 1972	13th 1972	12th 1972	11th 1972	10th 1972	9th 1972	8th 1972	7th 1972	6th 1972	5th 1972	4th 1972	3rd 1972	2nd 1972	1st 1972	31st 1971	30th 1971	29th 1971	28th 1971	27th 1971	26th 1971	25th 1971	24th 1971	23rd 1971	22nd 1971	21st 1971	20th 1971	19th 1971	18th 1971	17th 1971	16th 1971	15th 1971	14th 1971	13th 1971	12th 1971	11th 1971	10th 1971	9th 1971	8th 1971	7th 1971	6th 1971	5th 1971	4th 1971	3rd 1971	2nd 1971	1st 1971	31st 1970	30th 1970	29th 1970	28th 1970	27th 1970	26th 1970	25th 1970	24th 1970	23rd 1970	22nd 1970	21st 1970	20th 1970	19th 1970	18th 1970	17th 1970	16th 1970	15th 1970	14th 1970	13th 1970	12th 1970	11th 1970	10th 1970	9th 1970	8th 1970	7th 1970	6th 1970	5th 1970	4th 1970	3rd 1970	2nd 1970	1st 1970	31st 1969	30th 1969	29th 1969	28th 1969	27th 1969	26th 1969	25th 1969	24th 1969	23rd 1969	22nd 1969	21st 1969	20th 1969	19th 1969	18th 1969	17th 1969	16th 1969	15th 1969	14th 1969	13th 1969	12th 1969	11th 1969	10th 1969	9th 1969	8th 1969	7th 1969	6th 1969	5th 1969	4th 1969	3rd 1969	2nd 1969	1st 1969	31st 1968	30th 1968	29th 1968	28th 1968	27th 1968	26th 1968	25th 1968	24th 1968	23rd 1968	22nd 1968	21st 1968	20th 1968	19th 1968	18th 1968	17th 1968	16th 1968	15th 1968	14th 1968	13th 1968	12th 1968	11th 1968	10th 1968	9th 1968	8th 1968	7th 1968	6th 1968	5th 1968	4th 1968	3rd 1968	2nd 1968	1st 1968	31st 1967	30th 1967	29th 1967	28th 1967	27th 1967	26th 1967	25th 1967	24th 1967	23rd 1967	22nd 1967	21st 1967	20th 1967	19th 1967	18th 1967	17th 1967	16th 1967	15th 1967	14th 1967	13th 1967	12th 1967	11th 1967	10th 1967	9th 1967	8th 1967	7th 1967	6th 1967	5th 1967	4th 1967	3rd 1967	2nd 1967	1st 1967	31st 1966	30th 1966	29th 1966	28th 1966	27th 1966	26th 1966	25th 1966	24th 1966	23rd 1966	22nd 1966	21st 1966	20th 1966	19th 1966	18th 1966	17th 1966	16th 1966	15th 1966	14th 1966	13th 1966	12th 1966	11th 1966	10th 1966	9th 1966	8th 1966	7th 1966	6th 1966	5th 1966	4th 1966	3rd 1966	2nd 1966	1st 1966	31st 1965	30th 1965	29th 1965	28th 1965	27th 1965	26th 1965	25th 1965	24th 1965	23rd 1965	22nd 1965	21st 1965	20th 1965	19th 1965	18th 1965	17th 1965	16th 1965	15th 1965	14th 1965	13th 1965	12th 1965	11th 1965	10th 1965	9th 1965	8th 1965	7th 1965	6th 1965	5th 1965	4th 1965	3rd 1965	2nd 1965	1st 1965	31st 1964	30th 1964	29th 1964	28th 1964	27th 1964	26th 1964	25th 1964	24th 1964	23rd 1964	22nd 1964	21st 1964	20th 1964	19th 1964	18th 1964	17th 1964	16th 1964	15th 1964	14th 1964	13th 1964	12th 1964	11th 1964	10th 1964	9th 1964	8th 1964	7th 1964	6th 1964	5th 1964	4th 1964	3rd 1964	2nd 1964	1st 1964	31st 1963	30th 1963	29th 1963	28th 1963	27th 1963	26th 1963	25th 1963	24th 1963	23rd 1963	22nd 1963	21st 1963	20th 1963	19th 1963	18th 1963	17th 1963	16th 1963	15th 1963	14th 1963	13th 1963	12th 1963	11th 1963	10th 1963	9th 1963	8th 1963	7th 1963	6th 1963	5th 1963	4th 1963	3rd 1963	2nd 1963	1st 1963	31st 1962	30th 1962	29th 1962	28th 1962	27th 1962	26th 1962	25th 1962	24th 1962	23rd 1962	22nd 1962	21st 1962	20th 1962	19th 1962	18th 1962	17th 1962	16th 1962	15th 1962	14th 1962	13th 1962	12th 1962	11th 1962	10th 1962	9th 1962	8th 1962	7th 1962	6th 1962	5th 1962	4th 1962	3rd 1962	2nd 1962	1st 1962	31st 1961	30th 1961	29th 1961	28th 1961	27th 1961	26th 1961	25th 1961	24th 1961	23rd 1961	22nd 1961	21st 1961	20th 1961	19th 1961	18th 1961	17th 1961	16th 1961	15th 1961	14th 1961	13th 1961	12th 1961	11th 1961	10th 1961	9th 1961	8th 1961	7th 1961	6th 1961	5th 1961	4th 1961	3rd 1961	2nd 1961	1st 1961	31st 1960	30th 1960	29th 1960	28th 1960	27th 1960	26th 1960	25th 1960	24th 1960	23rd 1960	22nd 1960	21st 1960	20th 1960	19th 1960	18th 1960	17th 1960	16th 1960	15th 1960	14th 1960	13th 1960	12th 1960	11th 1960	10th 1960	9th 1960	8th 1960	7th 1960	6th 1960	5th 1960	4th 1960	3rd 1960	2nd 1960	1st 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1956	22nd 1956	21st 1956	20th 1956	19th 1956	18th 1956	17th 1956	16th 1956	15th 1956	14th 1956	13th 1956	12th 1956	11th 1956	10th 1956	9th 1956	8th 1956	7th 1956	6th 1956	5th 1956	4th 1956	3rd 1956	2nd 1956	1st 1956	31st 1955	30th 1955	29th 1955	28th 1955	27th 1955	26th 1955	25th 1955	24th 1955	23rd 1955	22nd 1955	21st 1955	20th 1955	19th 1955	18th 1955	17th 1955	16th 1955	15th 1955	14th 1955	13th 1955	12th 1955	11th 1955	10th 1955	9th 1955	8th 1955	7th 1955	6th 1955	5th 1955	4th 1955	3rd 1955	2nd 19
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# Datasolve

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The Royal Liver Friendly Society was founded in 1850. Its business is the sale of life assurance, mainly through a "home service" organisation extending throughout the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

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# TV soccer: Clubs' cash quandary on live issue

ST VALENTINE'S Day is surely the least appropriate time of the year for League chairmen to be plotting the next step in their long-running love-hate relationship with television. Football's liaison with the BBC and ITV is frequently remembered that of the prostitute and her regular clients—not much love lost, but a persistent determination to extract maximum value from the relationship. The game also boasts its fair share of pimps.

When the chairman reject the new year-end deal offered by the TV companies in London today, probably by an overwhelming majority, the stage will be set for another protest game of bluff and counter-bluff similar to that played out two years ago. Yet TV will once again ultimately win the whip hand simply because football needs the huge cash that television provides.

The brutal fact is that football can no longer survive—at least in its present antiquated form—without the sponsorship and advertising spin-off

that flows from regular TV exposure. Failure to agree a new deal would also bring the League under serious pressure from the Canon company whose initial three-year contract has another 15 months to run. Clearly football's threat to pull the plug on TV would find no favour with Canon whose main concern is the sale of their own products.

If one sets aside the possibility of a divorce, then the argument turns on how little the League is prepared to accept from TV and for how long. The current offer, worth £19.1 million over four years, cuts no ice with either rich or poor clubs despite the favourable if slightly guarded response from many of them a month ago.

The change of heart, which, unusually, unites peasants and aristocrats alike has been caused by their growing fear of a massive escalation in the number of live televised games demanded by the companies. Under the new deal next season would yield a total of 16 League matches plus the semi-finals and the final of the Milk Cup transmitted on Sundays (the

clubs have received £25,000 a season under the TV contract plus the little extra they can muster under their own steam from local advertisers).

There are of course a number of niggling side issues about which many clubs feel aggrieved. The various radio channels together pay only £100,000 for the right to make spot reports and live commentaries—some clubs think a more economic figure would be £1 million. The use of recorded highlights on breakfast time TV and on the Saturday lunchtime previews has also given substance to the idea of repeat fees.

The notion of putting football out to tender to the highest bidder has waned largely because the BBC is thought to be in financial difficulties. The League would not relish the prospect of an ITV monopoly with its own inherent dangers for future negotiators. "Would this be in the best interests of the League?" asked secretary Graham Kelly in a recent letter to all the clubs.

The conflict of interest between football and television was perhaps best summed up by the head of ITV sport, John Bromley, when he

remarked: "We are not here to allow all 92 clubs to struggle on season after season. There are too many clubs, the season is too long, and people are bored with football."

The TV companies remain interested in football because the ratings show a substantial increase for live transmission. The task for the major clubs is how to get the best price for their product without negotiating a deal that leaves the weaker brethren to the wall. If TV has been getting football on the cheap, then a realistic compromise may be an inflation-adjusted deal for the same number of matches (10).

Television may not care whether the likes of Rochdale or Halifax survive the Eighties, but the League cannot ignore the same set of ruthless priorities. In theory the First and Second Division clubs with one vote each could override the Third and Fourth Divisions who have a block vote of eight.

Though that will not happen today, the powerful elite may have to be reminded of the depressed regions where they recruit many of their top players.

## John Rodda Pearce loses latest round

**BOXING**

The British Boxing Board of Control, under pressure both from the medical profession and the prospect of expensive legal actions which could drive them into bankruptcy, were yesterday threatened with Mrs. Pearce's performance at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday night indicated that a single punch has made an immense amount of difference to the fighter and his future. Honeyghan defeated R. W. Smith of St. Ives, a last-minute substitute who, after some brave sorties, retired with a bruised right hand at the end of the sixth round.

Smith had done his job of saving the tournament adequately enough, but in the previous two rounds a couple of furious bursts of action from Honeyghan suggested that there would be spilled blood and a sore head back in Cambridge. Smith tried to run his campaign on one hand.

Robert Smith had trained occasionally with Honeyghan at the Cammington Town gymnasium and there was always that feeling about Tuesday's encounter that he knew the new champion had too much to offer.

It was a performance which must make Honeyghan's next opponent, someone of a little more experience than Smith, worth waiting for.

Tony Shimon, Leicester's European middleweight champion, is likely to meet Buster Drayton of the United States over 10 rounds at Wembley Arena on April 14. The fight, which is being staged on a Sunday evening, will be transmitted live by one of the major American companies, negotiations are completed with the promoter, Mike Barrett. The useful Drayton made two trips to Britain last year and disposed of British light-middleweight champion, Jimmy Cable in one round, and then middleweight champion, Mark Kaylor, in seven.

## Third class...to Wembley?

Can York or Millwall go all the way to the FA Cup final? David Lacey examines the Third Division's near-misses and future prospects

IT IS high time a Third Division team reached the FA Cup final. For the moment getting there would suffice. They would not be expected to win the trophy at the first attempt.

These things cannot be rushed. After all, the Third Division has been competing in the FA Cup for only 65 years minus the break for the Second World War.

Nevertheless the reappearance of York City and Millwall in the fifth round comes as a timely reminder that in knockout competitions the possibilities are endless—or at least they should be. So far no side below the Second Division has managed to take that one last step beyond the semi-finals.



WEMBLEY TRAIL Port Vale went close against Albion, and a year later York's inside-right Arthur Bottom (right) helped them reach the semi-final after this win at Notts County

York City and Millwall in the fifth round comes as a timely reminder that in knockout competitions the possibilities are endless—or at least they should be. So far no side below the Second Division has managed to take that one last step beyond the semi-finals.

Yet Queen's Park Rangers and Swindon not only made it to Wembley in the League Cup tournaments of 1966-67 and 1968-69, but won the trophy by producing football which on the day proved good enough to defeat First Division opponents, West Bromwich Albion and Arsenal.

Moreover, if such archetypal Third Division clubs as Brighton and Watford can win promotion to the First Division and then finish as runners-up in the FA Cup then surely the law of averages favours the Millwalls and the Yorks making an appearance at Wembley.

So far, however, only two teams from the Third Division have ever reached the last four, and only three from the Fourth-Oxford United, Colchester United and Bradford City—have survived the fifth round. Last season Plymouth Argyle, lying low in the Third, met Watford in the Villa Park semi-final.

Their fifth-round victory at West Bromwich, apart from a couple of brilliant goals, was a tactical but Watford's open-handed style of play gave them a chance. Like most of their five Third Division predecessors in FA Cup semi-finals Plymouth, however, failed to capitalise on the early in the game and, having fallen behind, lacked that little bit of luck which every successful cup team needs.

Remember the shot from Hodges fired into a crowded penalty area that brushed Reilly's leg and flew less than a yard wide of Watford's far post with Sherwood stranded by the near post? It is about time that sort of fortune swung the Third Division's way.

Naturally there will be a few things going in the mid-fifties it seemed only a matter of time before a Third Division team appeared in the final and if ever a team were equipped not only to get there but win the prize then they were the Norwich City side of 1958-59.

Unusually Norwich were the hosts of the semi-finals, certainly well capable of defeating Luton at White Hart Lane.

Perversely, form in football being what it is, Norwich

were not at their best when they came to play their semi-final and but for some excellent goalkeeping by Kennon, the attacking qualities of Cummings and Bingham would have taken Luton to Wembley there and then. However, Norwich recovered strongly in the second half and deserved the replay that Brennan's goal earned them. This they lost 1-0.

Norwich's success and the manner in which it was achieved finally banished the theory that teams from the lower divisions could only kick their way past superior opposition. Cliff Bastin, the outstanding Arsenal outside left in the thirties, made some bitter comments in his memoirs when he came to deal with their famous FA Cup defeat by Walsley in 1933.

The League Cup triumphs of QPR and Swindon confirmed the view that Third Division football was some way removed from the basic image of kick-and-bast. Even so there was a lapse of 17 years between the appearance of Norwich in the last four and Crystal Palace's surge to the semi-finals under Malcolm Allison in the 1975-76 season.

Allison's young Palace team, one member of which, Cannon, is still soldiering on at Selhurst Park—surprised a succession of opponents with the cerebral prowess of their football. However, they went out rather tamely to Southampton in the semi-final at Stamford Bridge when a lit-

## David Irvine at Bramhall Bates the only British survivor

**TENNIS**

To those intent on pursuing a tennis career it must seem a far cry from the British Satellite tournament in Chesham this week to the International Players' Championship in Florida. Certainly the \$3,750 on offer at Bramhall is peanuts compared to the \$350,000 prize fund in Delray Beach.

Yet to Stefan Eriksson, making his first overseas trip, the odd turn of events which saw the top eight seeds miss the quarter-finals at Delray is not without significance: one of the main beneficiaries of this unprecedented slaughter was Jan Jarmann, whom Eriksson beat recently to win the Swedish Championship.

Bob Green, an American who played in the Satellite in 1984, proved that the gulf can be bridged by ending the year as No. 40 in the world, and another of last winter's Bramhall competitors, the Israeli Shahar Perkiss, is now in 75th place.

Eriksson and Peter Lundgren are also planning a five-week stint in Britain will further their attempt to establish themselves on a broader international stage. Yesterday both advanced to the semi-finals of the fourth leg at Bramhall.

Eriksson carried rather too much firepower for the British junior champion, Richard Wichele, winning 6-4, 6-0, while Lundgren had even less trouble overcoming the Dutchman Johan Vekemans 6-3, 6-1.

Hopes of an all-British semi-final disappeared when another Dutchman, Menno Oosting, ousted Jason Goodall 6-2, 6-2, but Jarmann, whose commendable determination in recovering to beat the New Zealand left-hander Bruce Derlin 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Bates, last year's circuit winner, must reach and win tomorrow's final to match his 1984 performance.

## Martina for Eastbourne

MARTINA NAVRATLOVA has dropped her threat to boycott all British events except Wimbledon this summer. The French, Wimbledon and US champion had complained about being hounded by the Press, but has confirmed that she will defend her Eastbourne title in June.

This was made known yesterday when Pilkington Glass announced that they would take over sponsorship of the tournament at an annual cost of £150,000 for the next three years.

Pilkingtons are also planning a number of promotional activities, including a series of regional clinics to be conducted by Jo Durie and her coach Alan Jones, which are designed to benefit grass-roots tennis throughout Britain.

## Coney halts collapse

**CRICKET**

Martin Crowe and Jeremy Coney came to New Zealand's rescue on the fourth day of the third and final Test against Pakistan at Dunedin yesterday, but even their dogged unbeaten stand of 91 for the fifth wicket may not be enough to avoid defeat.

With 275 to win, New Zealand were 114 for four at the close, and look hard pressed to preserve their 1-0 series lead on the final day.

But their position represents a marked improvement over the start of their second innings, when Wasim Akram, the teenage medium-fast bowler who took five wickets in the first innings, and Azeem Hafeez swept aside the finest New Zealand batsmen for 23.

John Wright was caught in the slips off Hafeez, while John Reid, who scored centuries in the two previous Tests, had been set to carry the burden of New Zealand's batting when he had Jeff Crowe bow first ball.

As expected, Wayward Lad has departed the Grand National entries. Trainer Monica Dickinson pulled the ten-year-old colt at the first forfeit stage.

The gelding, who won the King George VI Chase at Kempton Park in 1982 and 1983, had been set to carry the burden of New Zealand's batting when he had Jeff Crowe bow first ball.

There seems to be no immediate end in sight to the freeze and inspections at Newcastle and Falkland this morning look certain to increase the casualty list.

At Newcastle, where the feature on the two-day card is Saturday's Mercedes-Benz Eider Chase, there is a severe frost in the ground. A course spokesman said: "I would be surprised if racing goes ahead on either day. The frost is well set in."

So it looks like another bleak outlook for Saturday at Newcastle, Windsor, Nottingham and Newmarket.

The situation is only slightly better in Ireland. Today's Gowran Park fixture has been postponed until next Tuesday because of frost, but there is a chance of the big Leopardstown meeting on Saturday going ahead.

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## Sunday racing will give chance for reform

**RACING**

Richard Baerlein

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## Bleak outlook

The abandonment of today's meetings at Tamworth and Southwell, quickly followed by Sandown Park tomorrow, means that 65 fixtures have been lost this jump season.

There seems to be no immediate end in sight to the freeze and inspections at Newcastle and Falkland this morning look certain to increase the casualty list.

At Newcastle, where the feature on the two-day card is Saturday's Mercedes-Benz Eider Chase, there is a severe frost in the ground. A course spokesman said: "I would be surprised if racing goes ahead on either day. The frost is well set in."

So it looks like another bleak outlook for Saturday at Newcastle, Windsor, Nottingham and Newmarket.

The situation is only slightly better in Ireland. Today's Gowran Park fixture has been postponed until next Tuesday because of frost, but there is a chance of the big Leopardstown meeting on Saturday going ahead.

## National-Wayward Lad goes out at the first

As expected, Wayward Lad has departed the Grand National entries. Trainer Monica Dickinson pulled the ten-year-old colt at the first forfeit stage.

The gelding, who won the King George VI Chase at Kempton Park in 1982 and 1983, had been set to carry the burden of New Zealand's batting when he had Jeff Crowe bow first ball.

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